Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,065—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 21. 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 5-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th June,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	8810		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10852
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7588		
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9600
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9506
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6926		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
B. Merton Hall	6700	...	June 25
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 11

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	June 18th	July 11
*C. City of Manchester	8900	,, 29	,, 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	,, 22	,, 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 26	,, 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

TO

MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. El. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons on Friday, 24th June, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,295 tons, on Thursday, 23rd June, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on Monday, 27th June sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dabai, Lingn, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,299 tons, sailing on or about the 2nd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

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Agents, BOMBAY,

20th June, 1910.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
TRIESTE & MARG. BACQUEHEM	5095	S. Climack	1st July
KOMMERN	5423	A. Foresti	1st August
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st Sept.
KORNBERG	5423	A. Foresti	1st October
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	1st November
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	16th ,,
BREGENZ	3894	A. de Petris	1st December
			16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
CHINA	6017	G. Bergoglian	28th June
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Cobol	28th July
CHINA	6017	G. Bergoglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... ,, 545 ,, 635*
Saloon Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... ,, 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... ,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
SILESIA	E. Radonicich	5159	24th June 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a Somali	2,700	Greiwe	21st June
b Markgraf	3,640	Timm	9th July.
a President	3,310	Jacobsen	19th ,,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Portz.

b Will call at S eychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 30th May, 1910.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July 1910.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Cest	1st Sept. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,
ARMAND BIHIO	6,385	X	22nd Dec. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	15th July 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN WEATHER OBSERVER.

IN the present day there is no doubt an increasing appreciation for such instruments as will enable observers to foretell weather changes. The interest thus shown by the public has to a considerable extent helped to push forward the manufacture of Barometers of every description. Those we are at present offering are not in expensive forms of cases, but they are nevertheless elegant in appearance and compact enough to find appropriate places on a wall in any home; and we offer them at such prices as will place them within the reach of everybody.

THE BAROMETER is an absolute
"WEATHER WARNER for WEATHER WATCHERS."
It raises no false alarms.

Circular 6½ ins. diameter. Visible aneroid movement Oak case Rs. 15-8
,, 8 ins. ,, ,, ,, ,, Rs. 22
,, 9 ins. ,, ,, ,, ,, Rs. 30
,, 5½ ins. ,, ,, ,, Nickel case Rs. 30
Banjo shape, length 18 ins. dial 3½ Carved case ... Rs. 18

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Telegraphic address: "Marcks," Bombay, Telephone No. 189.

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OPEN FROM 1st to 30th JUNE.

OAKES & CO.'S CIGARS.

Gymkhanas	...	...	per	50	5	8	Anglo Indian No. 1 ... per 100	3 8
Empires	...	...	,,	50	4	4	Anglo Indian No. 2 ... ,, 100	3 4
Golcondas No. 1		...	,,	50	3	4	Vishnus Longs ... ,, 100	3 8
Supers, No. 1	...	...	,,	50	2	4	Vishnus Shorts ... ,, 100	2 8
Supers, No. 2	...	...	,,	50	2	2	Oriental Cheroots ... ,, 100	3 0
Supers, No. 2	...	...	,,	100	4	0	Little Indians ... ... ,, 50	1 6
Bahadur Bouquets, No. 1			,,	50	3	0	Kimberlies ... ... ,, 50	3 0

As the above are in limited quantity only and as we are anxious to see that our regular Customers receive the full benefit we reserve the right of not supplying at all if the orders received appear to us as NOT Bona-fide.

N. B.—TRADE WILL NOT BE SUPPLIED.

Upcountry orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

CIGAR MERCHANTS. D. MERWAN & Co., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADASHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhavnaggar.)

KERTSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Hoerjee Khaisey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. ISMAIL HAJI MOOSA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
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HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals
TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.
JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.
OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

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SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 2/9. Purchasers should see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

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INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,
CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Australian Lloyd's Bill of Lading per s.s. "MANIN," of the Venetian S. N. Co., are requested to apply to this office for Delivery Orders and take Delivery of their CARGO from the Victoria Dock, No. 15 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the APPOINTMENT of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality, under Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Engineer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

3. The appointment, which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government, will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent is liable to removal during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at a meeting of the Corporation.

4. He should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering, in all its branches including Drainage and Water Works, especially Roads and Buildings, Lighting and Electricity, and possess ability to supervise the various departments employed in the Engineering works of a large City.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,200 and the maximum Rs. 2,000. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay or to Mr. G. Midgley Taylor, M. Inst. C. E., F. C. S., of Messrs. John Taylor, Sons and Santo Crimp, Westminster, London.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits abovementioned which they are willing to accept.

7. Applications which should be accompanied by copies only of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should be addressed to the Undersigned, and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of Mr. G. Midgley Taylor, M. Inst. C. E., F. C. S., Westminster, London, so as to reach him not later than the 31st July, 1910.

(b) By other applicants: to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the Undersigned not later than the 31st July, 1910.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 4th June, 1910.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 80 Bales Cutch Anjar Cotton damaged by Sea Water.

Under instructions from the Insurance Office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1910, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at "Q" shed, Princes Dock, landed per S. S. "Hassenee" the following:

80 bales Cutch Anjar Cotton damaged by sea water. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st June, 1910.

MALARIA

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.

"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS:
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

RANGOON PARA RUBBER ESTATES, LD.

CAPITAL: TWO HUNDRED & FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

SUBSCRIPTION OPENS, JUNE TWENTY.
CLOSES, JUNE TWENTY-TWO.

Present Issue: One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Pounds Sterling.

ONE POUND SHARES.
Two Shillings and Sixpence with Application.
FIVE SHILLINGS ON ALLOTMENT.
Four Shillings, Fifteenth August, Balance as Required.

Deposits to be made with: HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION; GUTHRIE AND COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON AGENTS; H. V. LOW & COMPANY, RANGOON, CALCUTTA, EASTERN AGENTS.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
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1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

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1909.

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For the COMPLEXION — In HOT CLIMATES
BEETHAMS LAIT Rego Larola
It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.
It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.
Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION
M. BEETHAM & SON. CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

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DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS
CLAYTON SYSTEM
MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, ETC. ETC.
THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING CO., 22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

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EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT!
ROOSEVELT
And Grand Review of troops of the French Army
And other pictures of OUR GRAND NEW PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY 25th, Special Attraction.
LEMBERG'S
Remarkable victory in record time and the Scenes at the
DERBY 1910.
3 SHOWS.
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hlf year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to the ascertained on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
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Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States)	Seremban (F. M. States)
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpor (Do.)	
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
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Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

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OFFICE HOURS—10-30¼ A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

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Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	SAIGON
BOMBAY		SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	
IPOH (Federated Malay States)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, large, airy, up to date OFFICES in Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road. Apply A. H. WHEELER & Co., on premises.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special forms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS'
TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.
WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.
HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Nr. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
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XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)
Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
To be had of
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ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

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SCOTCH WHISKY.
As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.
Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe,
SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
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Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
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ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever: the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BOILS,
ECZEMA	BLOTCHES,
BLOOD POISON,	SPOTS,
ULCERS,	BLACKHEADS
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908
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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

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ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
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ACTUARY AND MANAGER, BOMBAY.

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EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained unintersuptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
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Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
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Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
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* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0 do.
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Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 16
Half-yearly...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with funding from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

MANCHESTER, MAY 27.

Those who expected an accumulation of business after the Whitsuntide recess have been disappointed, as the cloth market opened tamely, and so far shows no signs of a vigorous demand. Shippers to the large distributing centres of the East are not without offers, especially for fancy styles, but the limits attached being in most cases impracticable, only a small proportion find their way into the order book. Some of the less important channels are more active but transactions concluded have not been important. Argentina is chiefly occupied with centenary celebrations. Private advices recently received state that labour troubles have necessitated forcible action by the authorities in some places Merchants generally confine their purchases to small lots for early delivery, and decline to pay the firmer rates demanded by makers, until more definite information is forthcoming regarding the new crop.

YARNS.—Although the turnover in this section has not reached important dimensions, inquiry continues on fair lines. Spinners of American qualities exhibit considerable firmness, and prices of both twist and weft are little changed as compared with a fortnight ago, though quotations of cotton are rather lower. Demand for Bolton descriptions does not improve, most producers finding it difficult to secure business at present figures. Export bundles are not altogether neglected, though we cannot report many sales of magnitude. The Continent also has taken some small lots mostly in the finer counts of American grades.

BOMBAY, JUNE 18.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 3 29-32d. for T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d. for demand and 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—			
T. T. Ready ...	...	...	1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail ...	...	...	1s. 3 15/15d.
T. T. Forward ...	...	...	1s. 3 31-32d. Sept.
Bank's Buying—			
Private D. D. Ready	...	...	1s. 4d.
Credits 3 m/s ,,	...	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
,, ,, Forward	...	...	1s. 4 1/8d. Aug.
,, 6 m/s Ready	...	...	1s. 4 7/32d
France 3 m/s ,,	...	...	165 1/4
Marks 3 m/s ,,	...	...	137 3/4
60 d/s. Hongkong	...	...	143 1-2
,, Shanghai	...	...	178 3/4
,, Japan	...	...	151 1-4

BULLION.

Bar silver in London and New York remained unchanged.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-10-0, but London market being unchanged. Our market was dull with very little business passing and market closed at Rs. 72-10-0. London market in absence of any business remained steady and no fluctuation of any importance is taking place, hence our market in absence of any bigdem and remains steady. About 50-60 packages changed hands during the day as usual.

Gold market remained quiet with very little upcountry and local demand and prices were easier by quarter of an anna. Sovereigns were in moderate demand and prices remain unchanged.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 Chinta	23	7	0
National Bank ...	24	6	9
Chartered Bank ...	24	0	9
Sovereigns Shield ...	15	4	0
Do. Dragon ...	15	0	6
Australian	24	0	6
English Gold	24	0	3
Native Bullion ...	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank ...	24	0	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	8	0
117 Penny	72	7	0
Local per tola	0	14	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	10	0
Second do	72	14	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Firm.
Rapeseed :—Steady.
Wheat :—Firm.
Cottonseed and Groundnut :—Dull.
Poppyseed :—Firm.
Gingellyseed :—Firm,

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 2
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 10 0

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore ...	... ,, 5 14
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 5 7
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 5 9
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 10
Castorseed ...	... ,, 36 to 37
Mowrasseed ...	... ,, 5 11
Maize ...	... ,, 18 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 32 to 42
Nimsdseed ...	... ,, 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 41 to 54
Khandesh Howri ...	} ,, 51 to 53
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Jarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5 ...	} ,, 47 to 50
do do 85/15 ...	
do. do. 75/25 ...	
Mixed 50/50 ...	
Gin, Small 50/50 ...	} ,, 43 to 44
Do. do. 85/15 ...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} ,, 42 to 44
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} ,, 45 to 47
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat ...	} ,, 50 to 54
Do. do. Secunderabad ...	
Do. do. Gujarat ...	
Do. Black Kutni ...	} ,, 41 to 42
Do. Ahmedabad ...	

WHEAT—

Pissi	,, 31 to 33
Hard Red	,, 30 to 31
Cottonseed	— ,, 22 to 23

COTTON.

Liverpool declined by 5 to 7 points and New York also gone down 10 points.

Our market at Colaba was easier and demand from the Mills and exporters being very moderate prices remained unchanged.

Liverpool opener received in the evening showed 3 to 5 points down. Market for futures remained easier and there being more buyers and sellers prices fluctuated by Rs. 2 to 3.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 284, but there being more sellers it declined to Rs. 281 1-2 but afterwards demand originated and continued prices went up again to Rs. 283 1-2 at the close.

Yesterday the cotton market was dull and declined about Rs. 3 to 4 per candy.

Bales.			Rs.
300	Colaba Land	...Khandwa	... 212-213
100	Do	...Bagalkot	... 295
200	H N Madras	...Bengal	... 251
300	Carrimbhai	...Nagpur	... 260
200	Bussan M K	...Amracti	... 280
500	Do	...Broach	... 284
110	Volkart Bros	... do	... 310
150	Do	...Khandesh	... 262
100	Bussan M K	...Wardha	... 300
100	Noor Mill	...Chikli	... 230
100	Do	...Khamgaon	... 225
100	Do	...Khadukar	... 260
100	H Goculdas & Co...	Nagpur	... 252

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	256
,, Good	...	244
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	275
,, Good	...	260
Sind Punjab Fine	...	273
,, Good	...	263
Khandesh Fine	...	272
,, Good	...	263
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	288
,, Good	...	278
Akola Knangaum Fine	...	286
,, Good	...	276
Amraoti Fine	...	286
,, Good	...	276
Yeotmal Fine	...	284
,, Good	...	284
Nagpore Fine	...	288
,, Good	...	288
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	284
,, Good	...	284
Methia Fine	...	272
,, Good	...	262
Broach Gin Fine	...	316
,, Good	...	306
Rawpinned Fine	...	316
Coompta Ginned	...	306
Westerns ,,	...	293
Do M G ,,	...	293

FUTURES.

Broach Good	...	281	
Bengal F G	...	212	

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 18th June :—

			Bales.
Khandeish ...	...	...	.....
Central India ...	...	...	386 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	...	...	916 ,,
Berar ...	...	...	55 ,,
Central Provinces	...	...	349 ,,
Comras ...	...	...	18 ,,
Dholera	...	...	1,624 ,,
Broach ...	...	...	495 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	..... ,,
Westerns	...	...	1,093 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.) ...		...	361 ,,
Rajputana	...	...	46 ,,
Sind ...	...	...	..... ,,
Persian	...	...	..... ,,
Other Sorts	...	...	..... ,,
Total ...			5,251 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	...	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	...	6,000
Total Imports	...	...	12,000
Future Delivery Prices :—			
June—July ...	...	...	7·60 — 1
July—Aug. ...	...	...	7·51 — 1
Aug.—Sept ...	...	...	7·23 Unchanged.
Sept.—Oct. ...	...	...	6·77
Oct.—Nov. ...	...	...	6·57
Nov.—Dec. ...	...	...	6·47
Dec.—Jan. ...	...	...	6·44
Jan.—Feb. ...	...	...	6·42 + 1
Feb.—Mar. ...	...	...	6·43 + 1

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, June 18.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
12 Case ...	95	44,670	12,732

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
38 Bars ...	75,000	8,508	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Cox & Co	Oriental	London
Eastern Bank Ltd ...	Oceana	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	Salsette	do
G M Methawani	Nerbudda	Dubai
S A M Meer	Kasara	Busreh

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th June, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	10	12,494
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	29	33,480

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 18th June 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 11th June 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 11. Rs.	June 18. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	26,45,884	1,09,32,830
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	9,91,94,981	8,86,25,081
Post Bills ...	13,349	10,380
Sundries ...	20,37,828	30,85,205
Rs....	13,21,92,042	13,30,04,446
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,55,20,862	1,53,94,461
Other authorised Securities.	16,04,978	12,44,695
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,16,36,864	2,09,78,805
Loans do. do. ...	3,71,85,587	3,85,55,607
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,75,33,433	1,72,06,660
Dead Stocks ...	2,99,289	3,03,160
Stamps ...	5,748	5,605
Bullion ...	7,16,401	6,80,185
Balance with other Banks.	5,69,920	6,39,093
Sundries ...	7,25,960	7,32,885
Cash ...	3,63,30,300	3,69,72,880
	13,21,92,042	13,30,04,446

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 14th June, 1910, as compared with the statement of 7th June, 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 7. Rs. a. p.	June 14. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,70,00,000 0 0	1,70,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,95,23,364 5 8	1,82,62,279 2 5
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,57,92,266 1 11	17,21,16,012 11 6
Bank Post Bills, &c...	16,94,990 14 7	20,58,646 11 8
Sundries ...	22,34,095 9 7	22,85,932 2 2
Rs ..	23,62,44,716 15 9	23,17,16,870 12 9
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized	2,59,83,100 0 0	2,47,33,959 0 0
Investments ...	23,89,305 0 0	91,59,386 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,41,74,950 0 10	4,07,78,112 8 4
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,78,16,066 7 8	3,74,60,563 12 4
Bills discounted, &c ...	3,07,59,321 3 4	2,94,68,132 15 7
Balances with other Banks ...	44,12,703 10 0	41,98,949 1 1
Bullion ...	.....	.....
Dead Stock...	22,04,076 9 1	21,99,320 9 10
Stamps ...	12,976 4 4	12,352 15 4
Sundries ...	76,966 3 4	77,331 11 4
	15,48,29,465 6 7	14,81,38,188 9 10
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	8,14,15,251 9 2	8,35,78,732 2 11
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...		
	23,62,44,716 15 9	23,17,16,870 12 9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	73,405,	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	13,34,490	Decrease.
Other Deposits ...	36,76,254	Do.
Post Bills ...	3,57,656	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	14,29,030	Decrease.
Loans ...	33,56,889	Do.
Accounts of Credit ...	3,55,503	Do.
Mercantile Bills ...	12,91,189	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	36,79,288	Increase.
Cash at Branches ...	15,15,897	Decrease.

Percentage 42·92.

By order of the German Emperor, the Prussian Order "Pour le Merite," which was founded by Frederick the Great, has been conferred through the German Ambassador in London upon Sir David Gill, F.R.S., late Astronomer Royal at the Cape. Count Zeppelin has also been appointed a Knight of the Order.

THE annual report to the Board of Trade on the passenger movement between the United Kingdom and places abroad states that with regard to non-European countries the number of outward passengers in 1909 (474,378) showed a substantial recovery from the figure recorded in 1908 (386,411,) and has only been exceeded in the years 1906 and 1907. The number of inward passengers (261,825,) though much smaller than in 1908 (342,922,) has only been exceeded in that year and in 1907. Of last year's total outward passengers, 194,897, or 41 per cent., contracted to land at ports within the British Empire, 113,318 going to British North America, 24,649 to British South Africa, 38,350 to Australia and New Zealand, 9,420 to India and Ceylon, and 9,160 to other British Colonies and Possessions. Of the reminder 259,938 went to the United States.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Satisfactory Report.

The ordinary meeting of this Company was held in May, at the London Offices, No. 6, Drapers' Gardens, E. C.—Mr. H. E. Jones was in the chair.

The Chairman said the Company had a very encouraging, perhaps a brighter outlook than had been the case since he had had the pleasure of sitting at the Board. There was a very satisfactory development in the sale of gas (which followed upon an increase which he announced at the last meeting). The increase was 9·6 per cent., of which private consumers yielded an increase of 12·4 per cent., and public lamps 5·8 per cent. So satisfied were the Directors with the strength of the position, that they had given a further reduction in the price of gas of 4 annas per 1,000 cubic feet from July, 1 next. They had for some months past been giving a supply at a reduced rate for power and manufacturing purposes. If they could secure the increase they had been getting a part from such a stimulus, beyond doubt with the stimulus of the lower price this increase would bestill further augmented. The increase which had come had brought out a highly satisfactory profit, which enabled the Directors to give the shareholders a dividend of 7 per cent. for the year. This they were able to recommend with the greatest confidence, because the profits had only been arrived at after the most drastic and thorough attention to the upkeep and development of the Company. The undertaking had been a good many years in existence now, and was founded on rather a large scale. Bombay was a very important city, and would make a big hole in a Metropolis like London. But such were the habits of Indians and so slow were they to adopt the modern practices of the European tastes and fashion, that the concern did not for very many years grow up so as to use its plant with much profit. Now, for the last four or five years, they had reached—he would not say the whole power of the plant, because the engineer who designed the works laid down a very fine arterial main, which would last a great time, and a good deal of solid building; but at any rate, they had required a large amount of reconstruction (because things were rather antiquated) and also some extension. And inasmuch as their business on the whole, after all this development, was not so great as to justify the calling-up of new capital, the Directors had had to devote all they could secure from the earnings to carrying out these reconstructions, repairs, and improvements, so as to meet as far as possible the extra strain that had been thrown upon the works, and to provide something for the future. Looking at the accounts, they would see that there was a gross profit of £18,411, which was £3,312 more than in the previous year while the income from the sale of gas was greater by something like £3,907 in private rental, and £1,104 for public lighting. Then there were some small variations. The rental of gas-meters was larger—showing that a greater number of meters were in use, and more consumers of gas. He would like to be able to tell them how many consumers had been added; still he thought the shareholders would acknowledge that the form of accounts during the past few years was a great improvement on the old style. The receipts from coke were somewhat smaller owing to the price having come down. While the income on revenue account was £4,926 more, the net profit was larger by only £2,312 and the proprietors would naturally like to see such a fund done with the other £2,618. Of course, they could not sell more gas without making it; and some of the money had had to go in extra coal, wages, &c. But the explanation was largely—and this was his pride—that there had been a great outlay on repairs and maintenance of works and plant (£6,481), and on repair, maintenance, and renewal of mains and services (£6,609). Altogether something like £13,500 had gone in repairs, &c. These two items —one was rather less, and the other somewhat larger than in the previous year—accounted for a considerable proportion of the £2,618. The dividend, therefore, had not only been earned, but it had been earned after they had had the satisfaction of spending the large amount, on repairs to works was mains to which he had just referred. This showed how well the undertaking was working. The amount of gas brought into account was satisfactory, and as good as in many of the works in England. The working was, in fact, quiet up to date, and reflected the greatest credit upon their Engineer (Mr. A. R. Burch) and on his Assistant (Mr. W. T. Lane). It was about 1893 that he (the Chairman) first came into the Company's service as a Director. From 1893 to 1895, the price of gas averaged 76d. per 1000 cubic feet, and the profit was 31 1-2d.—it amounted to £14,431 on the average of three years; while the repairs averaged £4,014. In the last three years, the price had been reduced to 73d. per 1,000 cubic feet; while the profit being earned on a much larger volume, was 24·1-2d., or 7d. per 1000 cubic feet less than before. The profit amounted to £16,400 on the average of the three years; and the repairs averaged £12,000—that was to say, the outlay appeared under the head of repairs, but it was really very largely for reconstruction and bringing things up to date. If he added to this a figure which they had applied in this way from another source, it came to £15,600 a year. While, therefore, they had been spending four times the amount on their works, they were on an equal dividend out of a smaller profit per 1,000 cubic feet, and a lower price for gas. Then a matter which should interest them very much indeed was the growth of development. The sale of gas in 1892 was 107 million cubic feet; whereas now it was 177 millions. In 1892, the public lighting amounted to 59 3-4 per cent. of the whole (and the loss of the single contract would have meant the loss of 60 per cent. of the trade); the balance of 40 1-4 per cent. being private lighting. Last year the figures were 59 per cent. the private lighting was going on increasing at the rate of 16 per cent. at the present day. With reference to the public lamps, a self-intensified inverted lamp of the Graetzin type had been adopted and the extension of present lanterns and "O" burners had been stopped. Certain streets had, with great success, been lit with three-light lamps of this type suspended in the centre of the road. At the last meeting, he expressed the opinion that the future development of public lighting ought to be in the direction of the inverted burner, which threw its light downwards, and not the perpendicular one, which threw its light to the sky. He trusted their representatives would take care to keep Bombay as it had some years ago been said to be by an Australian engineer—"the best lighted city he had seen either in Asia or Europe. There was a large business being done in piping and fitting for private lighting. They had just had their Assistant-Engineer Mr. Lane over here; and he assured them that they really could not get on fast enough with this work. He suggested facilities in the way of motor-cars for getting the men about quickly: and this was having consideration. In fact, Indians were learning to use in an up-to-date manner, as demonstrated in the show-rooms of English companies, which the Bombay Gas Company had copied. They had moved their offices to one of the chief positions in the city, and had show-rooms where the public could see how to utilize gas in every way to the best purpose. This was a policy which was bringing "grist to the mill" of all the English companies; and it had proved to be as successful in Bombay as in London Eastbourne, and Wandsworth. These were very inspiriting facts. They gave him an amount of satisfaction which militated against putting into operation and intention he had formed a year or two ago of retiring from the Board, and surrendering his place to some one younger and better able to fill it. They had also increased the salaries of the officers as the cost of living, &c., had gone up immensely in Bombay. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts, and that a dividend be paid of 4 per cent free of income-tax, making 7 per cent. for the year.

The Deputy-Chairman (Mr. W. G. Bradshaw, seconded the resolution.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The retiring Directors (Mr. H. E. Jones and Mr. Louis Penny) were then re-appointed, on the motion of Mr. Bradshaw, seconded by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood.

A PETITION for funds for a Japanese Expedition to the South Pole was put before the Imperial Diet last Session through Mr. Chikami, Mr. Saito and other Members of the Lower House, and the Bill passed the House. Lieutenant Shirase, the *Japan Times* reports, is now very busy making preparations for the expedition. In appreciation of the bold enterprise, the Government will, it is reported, urge some University Professors to accompany the explorer, and the Lieutenant says he hopes to leave Japan in June.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

BEATTY—June 8, at Attaine Cottage, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain R G Beatty, Army Remount Department, of a son.

OWEN—June 3, at Quetta, the wife of Captain C H W Owen, R G A, of a daughter.

MARCOLYN—June 8, at Mhow, the wife of Staff Sergt, H B Marcoolyn, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL ROGERS—June 4, at Rawalpindi, Fred Burt Campbell-Rogers, Artist.

PRATT—June 3, at Naipur Satpura Branch, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, William Pratt, Loco. Foreman, suddenly, of Bright's disease.

CUMMING—June 12, at St Joseph's College, Naini Tal, of enteric fever, Walter Cumming, youngest son of James and Celia Cumming, aged 16 years.

DAWSON—June 14, at Naini Tal, Gerard Finch-Dawson, P W Dept, aged 35.

MORE—June 14, at Allanville, Naini Tal, from cerebral hemorrhage, Isabelle Sophia More, aged 53 years, wife of W H More, late of the Civil Secretariat, U P.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.
High water, 10·55m., 10·21.; Low water, 3·55m. 4·44a.

Football: Y. M. C. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Maxim: "Great actions encourage greater."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 13th instant, which left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Divanha," leave Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—A Bhavnagar correspondent writes further showers of rain have fallen here making the total rainfall 5in. 50cts. Reports of rain having fallen all along the line have reached here, Dhola having recorded a total rainfall of 4·50, and Jetalsar 7 inches. Sowing operations have already commenced all round.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Lorenco Marques per s.s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m., to-day, the 21st June, instead of at 8 a.m., as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE.—A meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire will be held at the Rooms of the Circle to-day the 21st at 6-40 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Louis Peltier will deliver a lecture on the Comedies of Mr. Eugene Brieux, the newly elected member of the French Academy.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow Principal W. G. Robertson M. A. will deliver a public lecture, "A Chat with Dickens" with Dr. R. Scott M. A., presiding at 6 p.m., (S.T.) in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum. when members are most cordially invited to attend.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—Gujabai, a Hindu woman, aged 26, residing in a hut off Nalgaum-road, died from the effects of snake bite. Deceased and twelve relatives, her relatives who resided with her, retired to sleep in the hut at 10 p.m. on the 17th instant. About an hour after midnight Gujabai suddenly cried out that she had been bitten by something on the right forearm. This roused the other occupants of the hut who got a light and saw a slight trickle of blood from four or five punctures in the arm. A search was made but nothing was found in the hut. Whilst this was going on Gujabai began to froth from the mouth and she died before any assistance could be rendered to her.

STRING BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.), this evening :—

March ...	Silver Heels ... Neil Moret
Selection ...	Harry Lauder's Songs ... Williams
Valse ...	Russewiat Keine Sund ... Eys'er
Selection ...	Our Miss Gibbs ... Monckton
Valse ...	Songe d'Automne ... Joyce
Idyll ...	The Glow-worm ... Lincke

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major W. Davidson, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B., and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Wickham, Band Sergt., commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March ...	The Gladiators' Farewell ... Blankenburg.
Overture ...	Haydee ... Auber
Valse ...	September ... Godin
Selection ...	The Bohemian Girl ... Balfe
Song ...	Hushaen ... Needham
Selection ...	A Runaway Girl ... Monckton
Patrol ...	The Coons ... Lotter
Galop ...	Iris ... Faust

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th June 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	20	10	27	4	5
Teheran ...	20	13	15	1	40
Suez	20	13	25	1	17

NOTICES.

Cable Asmab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (19-11-09).

Moulmein route to Siam via Baheng restored (20-6-10).

AMONG the British artists honoured by the committee of the Salon des Artistes Francais in their annual distribution of medals are Mr. Frank Craig, who exhibits portraits of Sir John Jardine and his mother, and Mr. Herbert Ward, sculptor, who shows a remarkable figure of an African negro.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

MR. CHABILDASS LALLOOBHAI'S DECLARATION SUIT.

Hearing of the Appeal.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod heard the appeal from a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman in the suit of Chhabildass Lalloobhai against Ramdass Chhabildass and others in which his Lordship had passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff with costs, declaring that the property in the suit was his self-acquired property.

The first appellant Ramdass and the second appellant Suryakant Ramdass appeared in person; the Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine and Mr. G. W. Cohen, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Company, appeared for Mr. Chhabildass, the first respondent; Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Daftary, Ferreira and Dewan, was for the second respondent and Mr. M. R. Jaykar with Mr. H. C. Koyaji, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, for the third and fourth respondents.

The suit was for a declaration that the properties referred to or so many of them as are within the Court's jurisdiction were the self-acquired properties of the plaintiff. The plaintiff's case was different against different defendants. It had to be considered (1) against the after-born children of the plaintiff's second wife, (2) against Ramdass and Karsondass (the latter now deceased) and their children, some of whom were and some of whom were not born at the date of the release in 1889. There was also a separate case in respect of the ornaments, in which Bhanumati, his daughter, was interested, as well as the male issue. The suit was contended to be within the actual words and clear intention of section 42 of the Specific Relief Act.

Mr. Justice Beaman, in delivering his judgment, said that the first and one of the most important questions in the case was, what was the character of the Rs. 15,000 which Chhabildass got in 1866, and his Lordship held with some hesitation that the Rs. 15,000 was not ancestral money. In this case, his Lordship remarked, the Court had abundant and completely satisfactory materials. They knew exactly how Chhabildass started. They knew that while he was a member of the joint family, he was its maintainer. They knew that he contributed about Rs. 40,000 to its expenses. They knew that in 1866 when he and his brothers said they would thenceforth keep their earnings to themselves, he recovered back Rs. 15,000. His Lordship took that to have been in the nature of a gift in recognition of the great services he had done. His Lordship remarked that the Hindu Law always recognised gifts by a father and though no doubt those would be gifts of his self-acquired property, yet his Lordship doubted whether, in a case of this kind, Hindu lawyers would not extend their sanction to such a gift (virtually of the surplus of his own money) back to Chhabildass by consent of all the members of the joint family. After getting this money, they knew that Chhabildass did not get any of the rents of the ancestral property till 1870 by which time he must have been worth well over half a lakh. And when he did get them thenceforward they amounted up to 1877 only to Rs. 7,000 or so. Between 1877 and 1888 when these suits were transferred to Ramdass and Karsondass under the release, they amounted in all to about Rs. 42,000 or an average of some Rs. 300 a month. During that time Chhabildass was spending about Rs. 1,000 a month on his household expenses. Thus, unless they were to adopt the strictest view of the Hindu Law and say that because when the rents began to come in, in 1870, Chhabildass did not keep them entirely distinct from all the rest of his earnings, they infected not only all that followed but all that had gone before, it would be clear that, in common sense, what was left with Chhabildass at the date of the release was really his own self-acquired property. That this was so in fact, no one could doubt for a moment. No one could doubt, his Lordship remarked, however much in love we might be with a consistent and neat theory, that if Chhabildass had never recovered a penny of these rents he would have owned all the properties he owns to-day and that he would not have sensibly felt the deprivation of the Rs. 300 a month. If, however, his Lordship was wrong in the view he took of the character of the Rs. 15,000 which Chhabildass obtained in 1866, the error would vitiate the whole of his Lordship's reasoning. If that were ancestral property, and His Lordship was by no means confident what view a better Hindu Lawyer than his Lordship might take of it, then his Lordship thought it would be impossible to attempt to separate the fortune which Chhabildass built up on that foundation, from the foundation. His Lordship thought then that the whole would have to be treated as ancestral. As to the release, it was really unnecessary to decide that point, in view of the conclusion his Lordship had come to; but in case that conclusion might be wrong, his Lordship said a word or two about the release of 1889. His Lordship at once dismissed the absurd contention that it was procured by undue influence or fraud and his Lordship held that the release was binding upon the sons. As to Bhanumati's claim for ornaments, his Lordship held that the ornaments were the stridhan of her mother Vijkorbai. Then his Lordship took they would pass to Bhanumati; but as Bhanumati had sold them, for that was what it came to, to Chhabildass, they became his self-acquired property. The result was that the plaintiff succeeded.

Against that decision, Ramdass and his two sons appealed on the grounds that the learned Judge erred in setting up for the first respondent a case which was never set up by him or by his learned counsel; that the learned Judge erred in holding that the Rs. 15,000 which Chhabildass got in 1866 was a gift by the family; that it was not competent to some of the co-partners to make a gift; that the learned Judge ought to have held that there was never any partition or separation between the first respondent and the appellants; that the appellants were entitled to the stridhan property of Vijkorbai and that the suit was bad for misjoinder, not maintainable, and barred by limitation.

Mr. Ramdass opened his case: He said that the second, third and fourth respondents were made parties to this appeal so far as the question of costs was concerned; the main appeal was against the first appellant.

Mr. Jayakar for the third and fourth respondents asked the Court to discharge his clients and said that they would come in when the question of costs would be argued.

Mr. Ramdass took the risk of their costs and they were allowed to take part in the proceedings.

Mr. Ramdass then argued his appeal.

The hearing is proceeding.

GUARDIANSHIP OF A MINOR.

On the Crown Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the rule obtained by Rewashankar Wishvanath against Mulji Ashram Oza and four others for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus for the production of a minor girl Bai Mani, the daughter of the petitioner.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Company, appeared to show cause on behalf of Mulji Asharam Oza; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao, Laud and Mehta, appeared to support the rule; the other respondents did not appear.

The facts of this application have already been reported in previous issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

After hearing the affidavits and arguments of counsel on both sides, his Lordship, in discharging the rule with all costs, said that in his opinion the application was not a bona-fide one and that it was made by the petitioner who had discarded his wife and child with the object of receiving his share in the profits that would be made by the marriage of the minor girl.

THE marriage of Captain H. E. Medlicott, 3rd Skinner's Horse (Indian Army), son of Mr. H. E. Medlicott, of Sandfield, Wilts, and Miss Clare Gosselin, second daughter of the late Sir Martin Gosselin, and of the Hon. Lady Gosselin takes place on June 7, at St. Mary's

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 20.

Aidgate .....2208 King .....W & A Graham & Co
Abydos .....1940 Robertson ...N F...G Hessel n
Ayuthia ..... 694 Curtis .....F F Campbell
Bome ..... 1893 Barrand ...Shaw, Wallace & Co
Clematis.....2368 Robinson...Andrew Ziel & Co
Den of Ruthven..3110 Thomson ..Killick Nixon & Co
Feliciana .....2765 Falck ....T Morrison & Co
Harport .....2593 Latab ....T Morrison & Co
Homayun .....3154 Molony.....B & P S N & Co
Jyodane .....2477 Binks .....W & A Graham & Co
Lhasa..... 950 McDearmid .....M M & Co
Magna ..... 772 Maude..... .....M M & Co
Najmi ....2522 Hallet .....S & A M Jeswanji
Nowshera .....1961 Ross..... ....M M & Co
Nerbudda .....1951 Ramage ....M M & Co
Nizam ..... 2341 McConnell ....T Morrison & Co
Orissa .....3525 Keddie .....M M & Co
Oceana .....3155 Ryder.....W & A Graham & Co
Quirimba.....4937 Smith .....M M & Co
Rehman's .....1872 Coats .....B & P S N & Co
Shah Jehan .....2565 Bora.....B & H S N & Co
Sadi .... 592 Willoughley ...9 & H S N & Co
Springbarn .....3173 Crosthwaite, W & A Graham & Co
Strathden .....2810 Mason.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Vadala .....2154 Ramage .....M M & Co
Lawada..... ...3239 Line..... .....M M & Co
Cowno .....3155 Falla..... .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 18.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Sutherland	1794	Rodger	.....	Dunkirk ...22 6	J Finlay & Co Ld
B Warturm	3127	Stephens	.....	Hamburg ...1 7...	W & A Graham & Co
C&E Devanha.....	4785	Powell...	Aden...25 6...	P & O S N Co	
D&E Newby Hall	3241	Parker.....	Liverpool...5 7...	Killick Nixon & Co	
G Guildhall	1658	Wilson.....	Karachi.....22-6...	J Mackintosh & Co	
K Toespool	2938	McCarthy ...	Port Said . 24 6...	W & A Graham & Co	
L Radiant.....	1845	Smart ..	Philadelphia.....	28 6...	R A Willis
M Hydra	831	Kernborn...	Bangkok	21 6...	F F Campbell & Co
N Strathleven ...	2845	Todd	Philadelphia ..21 6...	R A Willis	
O Folmina ...3546	Eijken...	Karachi...18 6..	M M & Co		
O Crossby ...2631	Wamsley.....	Port Said.....	1 7...	W & A Graham & Co	
P Glenedan.....3018	Graham ...	Baltimore...25 6...	S A Willis		
Q Hoseinee.....994	Hughes.....	N F...N F...	B & P B N Co		
Q Harmonic...1826	Rai	Antwerp...1 7...	Captain		

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Olympia	3869	Tail ...	Liverpool.....	22 6...	W & A Graham & Co
3 Magdala.....	3133	Limond.....	Rofterdam...2 7...	J Mackintosh & Co	
4 Budric.....	1613	Collinson	Aden.....	27 6...	G Jewaji & Co
5 Silesia	3317	Radonleich	Kobe...24 6...	A L S N Co	
6 Rasano	2762	Boxhall	Karachi.....	25-6...	J Finlay & Co
10&11 Delhi	4783	Gordon.....	Shanghai...22 6...	P & O S N & Co	
12&13 Oceana	3507	Bruce.....	London.....	2-7...	P & O S N & Co
14 Dumra	759	Man'ey.....	Karachi...24 6...	M M & Co	
15 Manin.....	1680	Pellegrine ...	Calcutta .....21 6...	Florio & R B N & Co	
16 Somali.....	1615	Greiwe.....	Durban .....21 6...	A Strandis & Co	
Offside					
Q Naderi	1169	Gore.....	.....	P Gulf...25 6...	B & P S N & Co

M W D D

Islami	1604	Green	R S Ports.....	21 6.....	B & P S N & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati...524	Mahomed...	M'Gon.	18 6.	Bo S N Co Ld	
Satrunji...547	Esmail...	Karachi...	21 6...	Bo S N Co Ld	
Mahanadi.....	547	Ahmed...N F...	N F...	Bo S N Co Ld	
Indravati.....	513	Fakeera...N F...	N F...	So S N Co Ld	
Courland 760	Samauddin.....	N F...	Bo S N Co Ld		
Hola 510	Morrison...	Buchra ...	23 6...	M M & Co	

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Cowne	Falla	Aroe Bay May 22
	Kola	Morison	Buschra June 12
	Lawada	Lane	Calcutta May 15
	Manin	Pellegnini..	Venice May 19

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Madura	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Cowrie	Falla	Karachi
	Okhla	Lemarchand..	Sourabaya

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Kola, for Persian Gulf
Manin, for Calcutta
Hoosenee, for Zanzibar
Crossby, for Liverpool etc
Gresham, for Biverpool etc

MADRAS.

20 Clan Grant Liverpool Calcutta Jun 13

DAILY EXPORTS—June 20.

O O FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,280 cwts rapeseed, Sandas and Co; 27 bales wool, J Kara; 46 bales wool, S Chimandas; 12 bales wool, C Balkrishandas.

Warturm s—373 cwts myrabollams, W Beshar.

Newby Hall s—2,100 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 345 bales cotton fly, K Vishram and Co; 35 bales wool, and 141 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 28 bales wool, D Nagji and Co; 350 cwts methiseed 300 cwts wheat flour and 487 cwts wheat [sweeping G Ramji; 115 cwts cottonseed, R Harichand; 11 bales wool, J Samirmal; 17 bales wool, M Balia.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—1,218 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 57 casks skins.

Devanha s—1 3-4 cwts ivory and 1 1-4 cwts tortoise shell, K N Mianee and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—10 bales twist, Swadeshi Mills and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Newly Hall s—60,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.
Teespool s—40,000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Bassano s—1,250 tons manganese ore, R A Wills.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Oceana s—1,000 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 13 cwts myrabolams, A Janowitzer.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Sutherland s—630 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 2,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, N Rajaram and Co; 488 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Harmonic s—1,191 cwts myrabolams, W Beshar; 1,600 tons manganese ore, M Doegur; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Harmonic s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warturm s—357 cwts gum and 80 cwts olibanum, P Jaithabhoy; 35 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, W Beshar.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—200 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—89 cwts sharkfins and 5 cwts fishmaws, K N Mianee and Co.

Silesia s—200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Silesia s—300 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Silesia s—400 bales cotton H Gocaldas and Co; 150 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Silesia s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Delhi s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 37 cwts gallnuts C M Bhesania and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Silesia s—800 bales cotton, H Gocaldas and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Silesia s—300 bales cotton H Gocaldas and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Delhi s—26 cwts shatnee, F Nowroji.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 21st June, 1910.

WHEAT IN INDIA.

THE Imperial Department of Agriculture in India has lately been giving much attention to the subject of wheat, its production, varieties and improvement and under Government authority, a volume of three hundred pages, has now been issued, bringing all information up to date. Supplementary to this is published as one of the Botanical Series of the Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture a report on the experiments of the past two years on the influence of the environment on the milling and baking qualities of Indian wheat. If, therefore, wheat-growers and millers do not avail themselves of the information placed at their disposal it is not the fault either of Government or of the Agricultural Department. The volume, which is by the two recognised authorities, Howard and Howard, explains that in order to be useful to all interested in the various aspects of wheat production in India its scope has been made as wide as possible and as much information as is available on the agriculture of the crop has been included. Dealing with the improvement of the crop the authors have endeavoured to bring out the more important aspects of the investigations which have been carried out in Germany, Austria, Sweden and in England, Canada, the United States and Australia in the hope that this will be of use both to advanced students and to all interested in the improvement of wheat who have not ready access to the mass of foreign literature which has now accumulated on the subject. As regards the trade aspect of the subject the work merely touches on some points on which difference of opinion exists and in which improvement may be possible in the future. Touching upon the difficulties with which the cultivator has to contend, it is recorded that the wheat, now grown in this country, can be very greatly improved in many respects, notably in rust resistance, in the strength of the straw and in the quality of the grain Most of the wheats at present in cultivation are markedly liable to rust attacks and the damage done every year is very great. Dr. Watt estimated the annual loss caused by wheat rusts at ten per cent. of the value of the crop, an estimate which is regarded as certainly not an excessive one. Translated into money ten per cent. of the value of the Indian wheat crop represents over four hundred lakhs of rupees.

The quality of the grain is where improvement is both desirable and possible, but we are told that it is not likely an improved wheat will ever be found suitable for all the wheat tracts of India. The agricultural conditions of the black soils of Central India and Bombay differ from the alluvium of the Indo-Gangetic plain, while in the alluvium itself the moisture conditions vary considerably. Further, some tracts will no doubt be found more suitable than others for the growth of strong wheats, but as strength appears to depend more on the variety than on environment, it is exceedingly probable that a general improvement in the strength of all Indian wheats will result from well planned hybridization work. The preliminary work that must be done before the improvement can be effected is shown to be considerable; but it is laid down that of the means by which the wheat crop of India can be immediately improved the method of selection is likely to be most valuable. Improvement by hybridization is regarded as a subject both of greater difficulty and of less immediate importance than selection, the production of a new hybrid and its subsequent testing being a time-consuming operation and cannot be done under at least five years. The most modern investigations on heredity indicate that hybridization can only safely follow the isolation and testing of pure lives produced from a once-for-all selection of a single plant. Hence in India, where the wheat-fields of the country are mixed to an extent unknown in Europe, selection must precede hybridization and, indeed, must come before any other form of experiment with this crop. For the benefit of those who would experiment, however, the work gives a treatise on the actual methods of crossing wheats—a simple operation which may be carried out rapidly with a little practice.

In the volume, just published, the wheats of India, as a whole, are considered, and a list of the botanical varieties, so far identified, is given together with the distribution of these varieties. In all probability the list is not yet complete, as it has naturally been impossible in the three years during which this work has been in hand to work completely over so large an area. Moreover new forms are constantly arising by natural cross-fertilisation. But so far as is possible the list is complete and it is claimed that the wheats at present in cultivation in India, in which a civilised agriculture has been practised from time immemorial, represent the survival of types most fitted for the conditions of the various tracts. Nature has eliminated the unfit, and the experience of past centuries handed down by tradition, has taught the cultivator what soils and what tracts are most suitable for this crop. Varieties of wheat introduced by sea from Western countries have, in recent times, at any rate, had no influence on the crop and have not been adopted by selection or hybridization as has been the case in Europe and America. Continued efforts to effect improvements are being made, but experience at Pusa, Cawnpore and Lyallpur have revealed to the experts of the Agricultural Department that the Indian cultivator has still much to learn in the growing of wheat and especially in the conservation of soil moisture, in the preliminary preparation of the land, the use of good seed and in the regulation of the irrigation water. In the canal colonies of the Punjab, especially, great room for improvement exists in these respects. In this important wheat tract the wheat lands should be weathered during the hot season and ploughed occasionally during the summer months. The resulting partial sterilisation of the soil would do much to improve the nitrogen supply of the next crop. Smaller irrigation compartments are recommended as little water as possible being used and the last irrigation should not be delayed too long. In the rest of the Indo-Gangetic plain it is urged that the light iron soil-inverting plough should be used instead of the country plough for the opening out of the soil during the hot weather and early part of the monsoon, and it is believed that this would lead to a vast improvement in wheat growing, as it would conserve to it moisture and produce a better seed bed.

MAHOMEDAN GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

In the midst of multifarious duties, successfully discharged the new Commissioner of Police, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, has propounded a scheme for the establishment of a Mahomedan female orphanage in Bombay. More, he has already obtained enough support to justify him in commencing operations. We published his appeal for contributions some time ago and we are glad to say it was not addressed to deaf ears. We now learn that the Commissioner has actually in hand some seventy thousand rupees, out of a lakh or a lakh and a half which will be required. In addition one Mahomedan gentleman has given him all the required furniture free; another has subscribed a definite monthly sum for practically as long it is wanted; a third has given a chawl, the rent of which will provide an additional monthly income. Mr. Edwardes is having a trust deed and scheme drafted at the present time for the efficient organisation of the institution. The scheme will provide for Trustees, one of whom, subject to the sanction of Government, will be a European officer of Government resident in Bombay, preferably the Commissioner of Police, and the others Mussalmans, with a working Committee composed wholly of Mahomedan gentlemen. Under the Committee will be a trustworthy European matron, a Mussalman assistant matron and servants. We understand that the Commissioner has been practically forced to take up this question owing to the difficulty he experienced in providing properly for the female Mahomedan waifs who are from time to time brought up to the Head Office by the Divisional Police.

Two instances out of several in which such an institution would have proved of great value may be mentioned. A child of seven years of age was found wandering about and begging in the middle of the city. She could not say whence she had come or whether she had any parents. She was put into the police-chowkey pending further enquiries as regards her relations; and here she was found living in a cell, next door to "drunks and disorderlies," thieves and the like. After some enquiry the Commissioner managed to get her taken in by a respectable family as a sort of house-servant. She stayed there for three or four days and then ran away and was lost. In another case a child of respectable parents, aged about ten years, went on the Haj to Mecca with her father. The father died on the road from Mecca to Jeddah while returning, and the child was left utterly destitute and alone. A broker, who happened to be travelling back to Bombay, took charge of her and landed her in Bombay, and kept her in a squalid condition near the Musafirkhana, until the Pilgrim Department stumbled across her. As she appeared to be the child of decent parents and naturally well-behaved, the Commissioner had her case reported to a Musalman lady of high standing in Bombay, who generously took charge of her and kept her until the police were able to trace her grandfather, a respectable old resident of Lucknow, who eventually came down to Bombay and took charge of her. In both these cases—and there are many others—a well conducted orphanage, or home, would have saved the police much trouble and the children much unpleasantness. Surely, no more tangible arguments in favour of the proposed institution could be furnished. We are glad to say that the proposal has found favour with the bulk of the Mahomedans in Bombay, to whom an appeal, in Urdu and Gujarathi, has been issued. In the orphanage, when established, the girls will be taught the Koran and the tenets of the Moslem religion, sewing, cooking, and the reading and writing of one language. As the bulk of these stray girls belong to the lower classes, it is not proposed to educate them too highly; as otherwise when they grew up and married they might be above their position. We would commend the claims of the scheme to benevolent people of all classes. It ought not to be difficult to raise the money required, now that a start has been made and a workable scheme formulated. The wonder is the necessity for such an institution was not recognised by the Mahomedan community earlier.

REGENCY BILLS—PAST AND PRESENT.

THE Regency Bill which Mr. Asquith introduced the other day follows in its main provision former precedents in such cases. If the Heir-Apparent succeeds to the throne during his minority, his mother, Queen Mary, will act as Regent. We do not know how the story arose two or three weeks ago that the Duke of Connaught was to be named Regent in the Bill. Whoever started that story must have been ignorant of what was done in similar circumstances in the past. Ever since the days of Henry VIII on the few occasions that Parliament deemed it advisable to provide by statute for a Regent in case of the heir to the throne succeeding during minority, it has always named the mother of the heir as being the natural guardian. When in 1751 the Prince of Wales died during the life-time of his father, George II, leaving his eldest son as Heir-Apparent to the throne at the age of thirteen, his widowed Princess, the mother of the boy who succeeded later on as George III, was nominated Regent by Parliament. Again, when in 1830 William IV became King, and his niece, Princess Victoria, then a girl of eleven, became heir-presumptive to the throne, it was her mother, the Duchess of Kent, who was named Regent in the Bill passed in that year, and not any of her uncles. In 1840 when Queen Victoria, then recently married, was about to give birth to an heir, the Prince Consort was by an Act passed in July of that year, named as Regent, should the Queen die before her heir or heirs came of age. The Duke of Cornwall, the Heir-Apparent, will complete in a day or two his sixteenth year, so his minority will last for just two years, as eighteen is the age when the minority in such cases ends. The Duke of Connaught is badly wanted in other fields where he can exercise his qualities much better than by waiting in England on an off-chance of being required to serve as Regent. But it is not only because he is wanted elsewhere that the Duke is not named Regent. That office belongs by historical precedent, as we have seen, to Queen Mary as the mother of the Duke of Cornwall and his natural guardian.

That Queen Mary is very well fitted for this responsible office of Regent, should she be unfortunately called upon to fill it in the course of the coming couple of years, goes without saying, as she has already shown herself a very capable and talented woman as Princess of Wales. Very likely in Mr. Asquith's Bill Queen Mary is named the sole Regent untrammelled by any Council of Regency. The Duchess of Kent in 1830 and Prince Albert in 1840 had no Councils either to assist or to hamper them. But in 1751 the Princess Dowager of Wales was appointed with a Council of Regency, whose consent was essential before the heir to the throne could be married during minority. The Regent could neither make war nor peace, nor ratify any treaty with a foreign Power, nor prorogue or dissolve any Parliament without the consent of the majority of the Council. It is somewhat remarkable that on all former occasions, Regency Bills providing for vice-gerents to carry on the Government during the minority of heirs, have proved dead-letter, as heirs during whose minority they were passed did not succeed to the throne before they were of age and lived long afterwards, George III, for whose minority the Act of 1751 provided, did not come to the throne till he was twenty-two in 1760, and he reigned for sixty years. Victoria, for whom the Act of 1830 provided, succeeded in 1837, when she had just completed her eighteenth year, and she reigned, as is well known, for sixty-three years. In 1840 Parliament provided indirectly for the minority of our late King Edward VII, who however did not succeed to the throne till sixty years later. Let us devoutly hope that the Regency Bill of the present year will like their predecessors provide for merely an imaginary contingency.

POSTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE *Daily Telegraph*, to hand last mail, published the following piece of information, which will interest India:—"It is stated that Mr. W. H. Clark, C.M.G., who is at present principal Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is likely to be appointed to the head of the Commercial Department of the Government of India at Calcutta. Mr. Clark is, of course, not the only candidate, but it is believed that he stands a very good chance of obtaining the position. When Mr. Lloyd-George was at the Board of Trade Mr. Clark acted as his Private Secretary and afterwards accompanied his chief when he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was Secretary of the Royal Commission on Food Supplies in Time of War and also of a Committee which visited China in connection with the arrangement of a Tariff Treaty a few years ago. But whether Mr. Clark secures the position at the Commercial Department in Calcutta or not, he is certain to be appointed to some higher position in the near future." To which we would remark by all means let him be appointed to some higher position in the near future, any position, so long as it is not to any position in India, where we want men with Indian experience and training. Since the above quoted paragraph was published a telegram has told us that the Commerce and Industry Department appointment will not be filled up until next cold weather, and another yesterday, indicated that the Government of India deliberating over a proposal to revive the dormant Membership (of Supply) by creating a Member for Education. Doubtless the Government of India imagines that an educational dictator might be able to guide and control the pedagogues of the Empire and reform the whole system of education. No greater mistake could possibly be made. Each Presidency must have its own Director, a man who is fully in touch with the presidency under his control and with its special requirements. But if the higher appointment referred to by the *Daily Telegraph* is to be the latter Membership or the former we shall be entitled to enter an energetic protest.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

IT has been formally notified at Simla that the Birthday Honours List will be published on the 24th instant,

MAJOR MUSPRATT WILLIAMS, R.A., Chief Inspector of Explosives, is leaving Simla on a monsoon tour early next month.

DESPATCHES are under preparation, at Simla dealing with the recommendation of the Decentralisation Committee dealing with Imperial and Provincial finances.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Mr. Haldane on the Citizen Army.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, paid a visit to Guildford, on Saturday, and inspected the West Surrey Cadets at Stoke Park.

Mr. Haldane, responding at luncheon to the toast of his health said:—This is the first time that I have spoken in public since the loss of our King, and it is with feelings of deep sadness that I speak for that first time. King Edward did more for the Territorial Force than any knew, except perhaps myself. At a time when difficulties were in our path he intervened, and, by the force of his character and his example, smoothed them out. In him the Territorial Forces have lost a great leader. But our present King, in his Message to the Army, and in what he has said to myself, has indicated the fullest intention of following in the footsteps of his father—and to him we can look with every confidence in the future.

Turning to the immediate cause of the assembly of guests he saw before him, Mr. Haldane referred to the position Surrey as a county had taken in the Territorial movement. Surrey was, he said, remarkable in that it contained more variegated elements than any other county. He was delighted to see that the real spirit of democracy—the spirit of calling upon everyone to work in a common cause—was abroad amongst them. They had reached the beginning of a new stage in the Territorial journey. The Territorial Force was started, but something more was needed—reserves behind it, reserves of Territorial soldiers and officers, reserves of veterans, and reserves of technical men. There Surrey had done wonders. She had already, without waiting for the War Office, got together the Reserve of Veterans, and the War Office had only to bless it and to clothe it with legal authority under the new regulations. That day he had seen something more Mr. Waechter had taken him over those three drill-halls which he had built with a magnificent example of public spirit—and with a specific purpose in view. He realised that although they had got some 90 per cent. of the Territorial force, and would probably get the remaining 10 per cent. without much difficulty, the resources of the country were really much larger if it were possible to tap the smaller and more scattered populations, where people were quite as keen were those of the larger communities. What was the result? In places he had seen that day where they could only raise twenty or thirty men before, a whole company had sprung into existence; and behind that company were the Territorial cadets springing up, because there was local interest, an opportunity was given to them to organise themselves. What was wanted were local leaders and co-operation.

ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS.

If the country decided to raise the Territorial Force to 300,000 or 500,000 men by providing the requisite machinery, he believed that could be easily accomplished on a voluntary basis. The War office had just issued a new scheme under which reserves of Territorials, of veterans, and of technical men had a foundation in the organisation, and the first steps had been taken to make the Cadets a reality by recognising them as training organisations for the production of Territorials, for they would pass into the Force without their recruit drill. What had been done was only a beginning. They had issued their regulations tentatively. They were well aware of the novelty of the whole thing, and of the necessity of experience in order to demonstrate what should be the ultimate form. Six months from now they would know from the experience of those who had been carrying on the work whether the forms they had advised were the best forms possible. There was a great deal which had yet to be considered. He had read an article in the "Spectator" from the pen of a gentleman who was very well known in Surrey, in which, thoroughly sympathetically he pointed out that the authorities might have to reconsider certain points. He (Mr. Haldane) agreed with him it was very likely that, in the first instance, they had looked too much on one side, and that there were others to which they would have to direct their attention. He agreed with Mr. St. Loe Strachey that they must look to experience to find the right path to their ideal. That ideal was to bring the Citizen Army as closely as possible to the nation, so that it might be helped not only by various organisations and public bodies—by its leaders, by the county associations, and by the co-operation of the schools—but by the people themselves taking part in the work and not merely those who were going to bear arms. The Voluntary Aid Detachments gave work for the women of England, just as the battalions gave work for the men, and the whole organisation was so far reaching that he believed it would be found in the end that we could reach our people as completely as did the great organisations of the Continent—and that on a voluntary system. No one knew better than he did how much yet remained to be done before the mistakes of the beginning could be corrected and the machine adapted to its proper work, but with the public spirit that was abroad, and with the co-operation he saw everywhere in such counties as Surrey, amongst men of different types and minds, all animated by a common purpose, working together for the common goods he did not despair. This reform, the whole plan, of the Territorial Force had providentially been outside, almost entirely, the controversies of party politics. Long might it continue so until it came to form as great and integral a part of our national organisation as did our educational system. (Cheers.)

At the instance of Colonel Cubitt, the health of the High Sheriff was drunk with enthusiasm.

DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

After the inspection Mr. Haldane had the cadets formed in open square, and he addressed a few words to them. He pointed out that under modern conditions they might regard themselves as members of the organised defenders of their country, the Territorial Force and the other military organisations. They were still young. They had taken on themselves a great duty, and they were wise in choosing to assume those duties early in life. They might depend upon it that it was a very real side of their lives—a side on which they would look back with satisfaction when they got older, for it would give them the feeling that they were true citizens of a great land, that they were doing what they ought to do for the nation which gave them birth. He was thankful to see them in such numbers and spirit because it gave gave him confidence that the old strength of England still survived and that if ever the necessity arose the might and the men of England would not be found wanting to defend her.

AERIAL WARSHIPS.

In reply to a series of articles on aerial warships, and in particular one in the Revue Militaire Generale, by Major Besseyre des Horts, who again upheld the theory that airships might be used to drop shells on an enemy, M. Paul Grez, an expert in the matter, published a long article, in which he says that once for all the idea that an airship could be used for such a purpose ought to be given up by officers, who are evidently allowing themselves to be carried away from strict realities by their vivid imagination. After ten years of effort since the first successful airship was constructed, the very opposite has been conclusively proved. Steerable balloons cannot be considered in any way as being practical aerial warship. Incidentally we are also informed that the French Government has deliberately given up the idea of rebuilding airships of the type of the ill-fated Patrie, Republique, and of such as the Ville de Paris, the Lebaudy, or the Liberte. Years of efforts to make the airships has convinced the competent authorities that it is labour wasted. The War Office has not for this reason given up airships entirely. It has accepted the offers made of new types nearing completion or actually completed, but it is not looking out for more than what they can be reasonably expected to furnish, and that is simply as auxiliary scouts. Anyone, says M. Grez, who has carefully studied the capabilities of airships must be convinced that this is all that can be expected from them.

ONE OF THE "SIR HUNDRED."

One of the few remaining survivors of the famous charge at Balaclava, General Sir Roger William Henry Palmer, Bt., passed away, as we regret to learn, this week at Cefn Park, Wrexham, in his 79th year. Sir Roger joined the 11th Hussars in 1853, and took part in the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman and the seige of the Sebastopol. He possessed the Crimean medal with four clasps and the Turkish war medal. In 1856 he exchanged into the 2nd Life Guards, and retired from that regiment as colonel 1870. Subsequently he was gazetted colonel of the 20th Hussars, a position he held at the time of his death. Sir Roger sat as member of Parliament for Mayo for nearly twenty years. He was Sheriff of Dublin in 1875 and a Deputy-Lieutenant for county Sligo, and magistrate for Mayo, Dublin, and Denbighshire. With regard to the historic charge it is related that on the night before it occurred Sir Roger found a sentry asleep, but instead of putting him under arrest he forgave him, and next day the man saved his officer's life by cleaving the skull of a Russian who was about to run his sword through Sir Roger's body. Of the other officers of the gallant "Six hundred" there survive Viscount Tredegar and Sir George Wombwell. The baronet married in 1882, Millicent, daughter of the Rev. Plumer Roger, of Abbots Ripton, Hunts, who survives him. There is no heir to the baronetcy, to which Sir Roger succeeded as the fifth holder of the title in 1869.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Lecture on "Bhakti."

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Society's rooms in the Town Hall on Saturday evening last. The chair was taken by the Hon. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, President of the Society. Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., read a paper on "Bhakti."

Mr. Sedgwick pointed out that the study of "Bhakti" as a special feature of Hinduism had until recently been neglected, and the importance of the subject very much underestimated. Recently a certain amount had been done, through the medium of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and the Hindi poets especially had been brought to the notice of the public by Dr. G. A. Grierson, C.I.E. But Western scholars were probably still unaware that there exists in Marathi a "Bhakti" literature, which from every point of view can compare with the Hindi and perhaps surpass it. It was with a view to focussing light upon the Marathi poets and the god Vitthala that the present paper was written. Mr. Sedgwick then traced the use of the term "Bhakti" though the Svetasvatara Upanishad to the Gita, and discussed the general meaning of "Bhakti" in the Gita, where it implies devotion of the self to God, but not a mutual affection between God and the Saints as in later literature. The period of the Gita Mr. Sedgwick described as the first "Bhakti" wave, and although the probable date was not far removed from the date of Christ, the writer did not consider the Gita in any way an exotic, an importation due to Christianity. There might have been mutual borrowing, but in many religions throughout the world there was going on as that time a change in religious thought in the direction of the personalisation of the idea of the deity, and it was natural that the same movement should have taken place in India also. This being so, the Gita was just the form, which we should have expected it to take in India. The second "Bhakti" wave occurred about the eleventh century A. D. Between the two waves—an interval of at least 1,000 years—arose the worship of the divine child, Krishna. The god Krishna represents a syncretism of several deities and heroes, certainly not less than three, viz., an earlier divine Krishna of the North-West Valleys, a historical hero and the child-herdsman. The writer suggested that the historical hero was really two, one a prince of Dwarka, and the other an aboriginal of the Mathura district, who made a meteoric descent on Mathura, killed its King, Kamsa, and then, disappeared from view. When the worship of the child appeared in the centuries preceding Carist, it found a suitable soil on which to take root, in the Mathura hero legends. Through what channel the child worship came is not yet known, but the writer did not think that Mr. Kennedy's view that it was introduced by Gurjar nomads satisfactory. The writer then mentioned two mediæval Sanskrit works, the Navada panisratira and the "Bhakti" sutras of Sandilya, the latter of which he briefly analysed. The rest of the paper was devoted to a discussion of the "Bhakti" cult of the Deccan, which is centered round Vithoba of Pandharapur (the origin of which deity was discussed at length), and a presentation of the main tenets of the Marathi "Bhakti" poets. The writer considered that the Pundlik legend must have an actual historic basis, but rejected the "brick" part of the story, and the "brick" etymology of the word Vitthala, which he believed to be a dialectic corruption of Vishnu. An interesting question was the possible Buddhistic or Jain origin of the statue and its worship, for which there is a strong tradition, strengthened by a good many parallelisms. But as the writer pointed out Hinduism is very receptive, and almost all the modern forms of worship show traces of the same influence. In discussing the "Bhakti" of the Marathi hymns, the writer brought out especially the intimate relations supposed to exist between the god and his worshippers, the great reverence paid to the saints and the absence of caste distinctions. The latter point had always been the basis of religious reforms in India, but it had so far always failed. Whereas in the middle ages at Pandharapur all castes mixed freely in the temple, at the present time Mahars are not admitted, but must worship at the place of commemoration of a certain Mahar saint without the temple precincts.

The reading of the paper was followed by a discussion in which Rao Saheb P. B. Joshi and Mr. N. B. Ranade took part. The proceedings closed with some remarks by the President on "Bhak

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

STRONG COMMUNIQUE BY RUSSIA.

Re-occupation Regarded as Inevitable.

BRITAIN'S FRIENDLY ATTITUDE TOWARDS TURKEY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 19.

A Russian communique with regard to Crete informally suggests an immediate reversion to the old system of military contingents, and a provisional regime under the Protecting Powers, on the ground that re-occupation must eventually result in any case after a long period of trouble and danger to peace.

LONDON JUNE 20.

Constantinople advices state that Rifaat Pasha, speaking in the Chamber, said Britain's attitude towards Turkey was most friendly and it was necessary to repudiate assertions to the contrary.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Strengthening of Technical Branches.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Berlin telegrams state that it is announced that Germany is increasing the effective strength of the technical branches of her Army, such as for instance the Railway, Telegraph and Airship branches.

CHOLERA SPREADING IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

A growing outbreak of cholera is being experienced in Southern Russia.

There have been 708 cases and 197 deaths at Rostov-on-Don, and 77 cases and 39 deaths at Alexandroff.

THE KAISER'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Kaiserin has gone to Hamburg races, proving that the Kaiser's condition gives no cause for alarm.

PRINCE OF WALES.

Title to be Revived this Week.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

It is reported that King George will confer on the Duke of Cornwall on his birthday on the 23rd of June the title of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE SHOOTING.

America Heads the Score.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Washington correspondents telegraph that in the International Small-bore Rifle shooting match the United States have scored 24,539 points, Great Britain 24,439, and Australia 23,883.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S WELCOME PARTY.

Overtaken by a Cyclone.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

After Mr. Roosevelt and party had left Oyster Bay on Saturday, a cyclone burst and the holiday-makers' boats were capsized. Ten fatalities were caused by lightning and drowning and many were injured.

AN AVIATION FATALITY.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The aviation expert, named Robi, fell from a height of 250 feet at Stettin and was terribly mangled. He died immediately.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The deaths are announced of the actor Henry Neville, and of the Rt. Hon. Charles Stuart Parker.

[Henry Neville was born at Manchester and was one of the veterans of the English stage. He made his first appearance in London, at the Lyceum, in October 1860 as Ardent in Boncicault's Irish Heiress. He was Lessee and Manager of the Olympic Theatre from 1872 to 1879, and in 1884 he founded his Dramatic School. He wrote several books, including, The Stage, its Past and Present, In Relation to Fine Art; Gesture: Her First Appearance; His First and Last Benefit, &c. He also wrote the following plays:—The Yellow Passport; The Violinmaker; The Duke's Devise; The Great Metropolis (in conjunction with Wm. Terriss.) During the last few years he played under various managements in London, and occasionally in the Provinces. He was a prominent Freemason.]

[The Rt. Hon. Charles Stuart Parker was born 1st June 1829. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and was Public Examiner at Oxford, 1848, 1850, 1853 and 1868; Private Secretary at the Colonial Office, 1864-65; M. P. for Perthshire, 1868-74; and Perth 1878-92. He afterwards served on the Commissions for Public Schools, England and for Endowed Schools, Scotland; and for the Military Education; and was Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Education, Scotland, and of the Court of Locus Standi. He wrote Essays on Classical Education, Popular Education, University Endowments, &c.; Sir Robert Peel from his Private Papers; Life and Letters of Sir James Graham. He was Major of Oxford University Volunteers.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 10th instant, left for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day, and the steamer "Mongolia" for Colombo and Australia also at 3 p.m. to-day.

TURKEY AND FRANCE.

Significant Utterance of M. Pichon.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Speaking at a banquet in Paris in honour of the Ottoman Mission, M. Pichon said the fate of Turkey was bound up with that of France, who only asked to be able to contribute to the development of Turkey's strength.

MEMORIALS TO HIS LATE MAJESTY.

All-India Scheme Improbable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

It is understood that a Committee of Europeans and Indians, which it was proposed should be formed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and other leading Associations in February last, will be inaugurated by a meeting, or meetings, to discuss the question of a memorial to His late Majesty. The Chamber of Commerce has been in communication with the Government of India on the subject since the 11th May. It is evident that no definite action can be taken by Calcutta, pending the expression of the wishes of the Viceroy, as to whether there shall be an All-India Memorial or both. In the meantime as Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab have started Provincial Memorials, it seems probable that the idea of an All-India Memorial will be abandoned.

CLERK CHARGED UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

A clerk named Kavadarkar in the Engineering Department, charged under the Arms Act, was brought up before Mr. MacGregor, Assistant Collector. The defence called Mr. Lewis, Executive Engineer, Mr. Vatak of the Irrigation Department, and Mr. Nagorkar, as to the character of the accused. These witnesses gave the accused a good character, the latter, accused's personal friend, alleging that Kavadarkar took no part in Ganpat melas, neither in any political meeting. Another witness Brahmagiri Bhowa, one of the accused in the Nasik conspiracy case under trial, was called by the defence with the object of clearing the accused's character, but was not present.

The case was adjourned till Friday next.

FISH TRADE AT KARACHI.

Scheme for Trawling Deep Waters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Mr. Nussarwanjee R. Mehta, the head of the well-known firm of Nussarwanjee and Co. Karachi, which sends sea fish all over Upper India, is at present in Simla in connection with a scheme for trawling deep waters of the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean. Government quite sympathises with the idea, but thinks the enterprise too commercial for any State assistance. It is expected that the scheme will admit of further consideration. Mr. Nusserwanjee's project will necessitate a good outlay on a craft properly constructed and it will devolve on the North-Western Railway to build vans with refrigerators to convey the fish to various parts of Northern India in safety. It has been proved beyond doubt that fish obtainable in the Bay of Bengal considerably lacks the superior qualities that mark those on the North-Western Coasts of India and Arabia. If these were to be properly brought across from Karachi there would be a flourishing trade, especially in smoked and salted fish.

OPIUM HABIT IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The Government of India is now in correspondence with the Secretary of State, with a view to increase the excise preventive establishment in Burma. It is in contemplation to strengthen the European staff and detect smuggling cases, and also to take steps for the gradual diminution of the opium habit in Burma.

CHINESE OPIUM TAX.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

There has been no fresh developments in the opium situation in China. Mr. Maxwell has entered a strong protest against the extension of the new tax to wholesale importers, and insists on China adhering to her treaty obligations.

THE HISTORY OF PATIALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 20.

The Maharaja of Patiala has set apart a certain substantial sum, and appointed Bhai Karam Singh, a graduate of Khalsa College, Amritsar, to utilize the valuable archives and other material that the State possesses, for the compilation of a complete and reliable history of the State, which it is hoped will turn out to be a very interesting and instructive publication.

SIND RAILWAY PROJECT ABANDONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The Bombay-Sind Railway project, may now be regarded as altogether abandoned. A recent detailed survey has disclosed that commercially, the line could never be remunerative, and it is doubtful if it could even pay its working expenses.

MR. DRING, Agent, East Indian Railway, is now on a short visit to Simla.

THE engagement is announced of Henry Oliver Clogstoun, Captain, Royal Engineers, son of the late Herbert Frederick Clogstoun, C.S.I., of the Madras Civil Service, and Mrs. Clogstoun, and Norah, daughter of Captain G. S. MacIlwaine, Royal Navy (retired), and Mrs. MacIlwaine. The wedding will take place quietly at the end of July.

IN a Convocation of Oxford University on May 31 it was unanimously resolved to confer the degree of M.A. "honoris causa" on Major Ronald Campbell Maclachlan, of the Rifle Brigade, Adjutant of the Oxford University Officers' Training Corps. The Public Orator, in presenting Major Maclachlan for the degree, drew attention to his distinguished services in South Africa and in the Tibet expedition.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

Six Hindus Kidnapped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The Foreign Office has issued the following Press Communique:—"On the night of the 15th June six Hindus were carried off by a gang of raiders while travelling on the road between Matanni and Peshawar and on the following night the house of Hakim Singh and Ramchand at Tarnab in the Tara Thana was attacked probably by the same gang and the first named was killed and his nephew seriously wounded. The villagers on both occasions turned out and behaved gallantly. Two of the raiders were killed and one wounded. A villager was also killed. The raiders are believed to be Sangu Khel Shinwaris assisted by outlaws."

LAHORE, JUNE 20.

News received from Peshawar says, that a village near Pabbi was raided on Thursday last by a gang of Afridis. One Hindu and one raider were killed. The raiders have made their appearance also in Abazai, where they were encountered.

THEFT OF REGISTERED LETTER.

Postal Peon Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

The Sessions Judge to-day concluded the hearing of the case in which a postal peon stood charged under the Postal Act with the theft of a currency note from a registered letter.

The accused was employed with the Sorting Branch on the Railway Mail Service and on the journey from Miraj to Poona was observed by the Head Sorter to place something in his pocket. A registered letter was found missing and on the Head Sorter reporting the matter to the Railway Police at Poona on arrival of the train and on accused being searched a currency note in two halves was found. He was taken in custody and charged by Inspector Foster of the Railway Police before the City Magistrate who committed the accused for trial.

The Judge sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months remarking that there was great slackness of duty on the part of the Head Sorter and staff which would be brought to the notice of the Postal Authorities.

HOWRAH DACOITY CASE.

Krishnagar Pleader Released on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

Lalit Kumar Chatterjee, a Krishnagar pleader, who was under bail in the Howrah political dacoity case, was released to-day on a bail of Rs. 5,000 in two sureties and a personal recognisance bond for Rs. 2,000 by Mr. Duval, Special Magistrate, Howrah. The accused was in hajut from January last.

ALLEGED THEFT OF PORTMANTEAU.

Accused Macdonald Released.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

Macdonald, arrested for the alleged theft of a Gladstone bag containing sovereigns and currency notes belonging to Mr. Benjamin who was travelling in a night train on the E. I. Railway, was released to-day by the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah for want of sufficient evidence.

THE "MATRIPUJA" SEDITION CASE.

Accused Sues for Mercy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, Kumja Behari Ganguli, author of "Matripuja," a vernacular book, was charged with disseminating and publishing seditious articles. The Court was informed that accused would approach Government for mercy. Accordingly the case was adjourned.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

To Join the All India Cricket Team.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 20.

The Maharaja of Patiala has issued a royal firman to the effect that fitness and efficiency will be the test for preferment and promotion in the service.

The Maharaja will proceed to England next year and join the All India Cricket team. His Highness has appointed an administrative Committee to administer the State in his absence. The Committee is entrusted with extensive powers.

MYMENSING DAMAGES SUIT.

Mr. Clarke's Appeal to Privy Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

In the Mymensing damages suits in which Mr. L. O. Clarke, formerly District Magistrate of Mymensing, was ordered to pay damages to Babu Brojendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury and in which an application for a Privy Council appeal was granted, the defence applied for records to Mr. Justice Fletcher who originally tried the case. The Court asked the defence to apply to the Appellate Court. A discussion arose as to jurisdiction of the Court and the matter was referred to the Registrar.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Payment of Interest to Depositors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

In the matter of the Commercial Bank of India in liquidation the liquidators asked Mr. Justice Fletcher to-day for directions on the question of payment of interest to those who had deposited money with the Bank before it went into liquidation. The Court directed them to pay ordinary depositors the amount of interest that was due at the time of maturity. As regards prudential depositors the Court ordered 5 and 3 per cent to those who have given notice of withdrawal.

THEFT OF A PARCEL.

Containing Hyderabad State Coins.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

The City Magistrate, Sholapur, delivered judgment in a case, in which six accused, consisting of a fireman, second guard, porter, ramosi, tailor and Marwari bania, the first three being G. I. P. Railway employees, who were jointly charged with the theft of a parcel containing Hyderabad State coins, valued at three thousand rupees. Inspector Foster of the Railway Police, on the report being made, took up the enquiry, and succeeded in arresting the six accused, from whom the bulk of the property was recovered. The modus operandi of the thieves had defied detection as the three railway employees formed part of the gang, and the removal of the parcel from the brakevan was carefully planned. Inspector Foster eventually arrested the accused and they received the following exemplary sentences, the fireman two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default six months more; the Railway porter, 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default of fine four months more; second guard, one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, in default of fine four months more; the tailor, six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, in default of fine two months; the ramosi, the same sentence as the porter; the last accused, the Marwari bania, 8 months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 200.

KIDNAPPING IN CHINA.

Traffic in Slave Children at Shanghai.

Anyone who has visited the Shanghai Mixed Court this week, says the "North China Daily News" (May 19), and has there seen the kidnapped children, who have been returned to Shanghai from South China in order that an effort might be made to restore them to their parents must have felt that a nation in which the administration of its laws provides a loophole for this human traffic has much ground to make up before it can take an honourable place in the family claiming the title of "civilised" nations. China has indeed moved slowly. In a small room at the Mixed Court for two or three days have been accommodated more than twenty children who had been kidnapped and sent to the south to be sold into slavery or a life that is worse. Most of the children are boys, some bright eyed and chubby-faced, others emaciated and obviously suffering from Disease. Their ages vary from four years to eleven years.

SOLD BY PARENTS.

Hundreds of parents have visited the room and up to the time of the children's removal on May 18 only seven of them had been claimed, six by parents residing outside the International Settlement of Shanghai and one by a resident in this Settlement. When the claimants were examined, four of them admitted that they had sold their offspring; one man pleaded that he did so to obtain money to buy food for his starving family. Other parents stated that they placed their children in the custody of the persons who stood charged with kidnapping them, and that they saw no more of the children until the I. G. S. Hangsang had brought them back to Shanghai. The large number of persons who have claimed to have lost children, and have inspected those recently returned to Shanghai indicates clearly that a considerable traffic it being carried on in kidnapped children.

EXTENT OF TRAFFIC.

It is obvious to the most casual of the reading public that kidnapping in Shanghai and its environs is far from being an uncommon pratice, but few persons realized that the traffic had attained such proportions that some twenty-four children could be recovered and returned by the authorities at one time. The Captain-Superintendent of Police in his last annual report stated that 331 persons were brought before the Mixed Court in 1909 on charges of kidnapping children, and 134 persons on charges of trafficking in women and children. In 1908 the number of persons charged at the same Court with kidnapping was 310, in 1907, 288; and in 1906, 156, which was the highest number to that date. These figures point to the fact that the traffic is in creating locally, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police. Reports of children being lost are made to the police day by day, the average number of children reported to be loss each day being placed at two, and about three-quarters of the total are restored to their parents. When it is considered that large numbers of criminals are constantly prowling about the streets with the object of enticing away children who have loss they way, or snatching up others who are at play, the police record is excellent.

HOW THE CHILDREN ARE DISPOSED OF.

It must also be remembered that kidnappers are known to take the stolen children immediately through the French Concession to the Chinese Bund, where they are placed on board south-bound steamers, in the charge of men and women who are engaged to accompany them and are practised in the art of passing off the children as their own. Selling them in Canton, Amoy or Swatow. Presumably, children stolen in Shanghai are sent to South China to prevent as far as possible, detection. The demand for slave-girls in Canton is great, but higher prices are obtained for boys who are purchased chiefly by shopkeepers. It is a matter of common knowledge that most families of means in Canton possess one or often several slave-girls, and the price paid for them varies from dol. 20 to dol. 100. Such slaves are purchased chiefly from poor parents, and frequently children are adopted. Mencius taught, "There are three things which are unfilial and to have no posterity is the greatest of them." Thus the necessity of preserving his name that predominates in the mind of the Chinese leads him frequently to adopt a son and thus indirectly to the reprehensible traffic under notice.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Again therefore, we arrive at the old problem of demand and supply. Where there no demand for boys to act as commercial agents, to perform ancestral worship at the family tombs or to become slaves for ever, unless, they purchase their freedom, and no demand for female slaves of various classes, the criminals who steal children would have to work for their daily bread or starve, and the parent who desires to sell a child in order to obtain money to support himself and the remainder of his family would have to make a greater personal effort. In time of famine women and children have been sold like cattle in China. While it would not be fair to judge a nation by the action of a community whose members were practically "in extremis," yet the principles of social life disclosed are abhorrent to the Western mind and entirely contrary to the tenets of the more civilized nations of the world.

REMEDIES.

No remedy can be found for this great evil except the elevation of the morals of the people as a whole. In this respect Chinese of the younger generation who have come into personal contact with Western peoples and received a Western education will find labour sufficient for the most enthusiastic patriot, and at the same time a task in which none need hesitate to take a share. Foreigners resident in China are rendering a signal service by exercising their utmost endeavons to suppress this pernicious traffic of kidnapping and slavery; the social principles with which they are inculcated from their childhood cause them to revolt at dealings in human beings and the denial of freedom to the children of men. In Shanghai many efforts are directed constantly to the amelioration of the conditions of Chinese who are in bondage, and in this connexion the Slave Refuge and the Door of Hope are proving daily a blessing to many young lives.

JU-JITSU FOR MYSORE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 20.

The Mysore Government have engaged Mr. Kano, a Japanese gentleman, who has a gymnasium at Bombay, to teach the State police force Ju-jitsu. He is expected to arrive shortly.

PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

Larger Expenditure Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

A Resolution on the Irrigation Budget which the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy brought forward in the Legislative Council during the last cold weather has produced the desired result. An important despatch has now been received from the Secretary of State allowing more funds from the yearly surplus to be devoted to protective irrigation works. Details are not yet available, but this decision will enable the Government of India to proceed with the Tendula irrigation project for which formal sanction was given about this time last year. The construction, however, was kept in abeyance for want of funds. The budget for protective works during the current year is only 70 lakhs and this will now be raised to 100 lakhs.

Paragraph 140 of the Budget Memorandum states:—"The Secretary of State has consented to larger allotments (up to a maximum of 100 lakhs) being made for protective irrigation works than the limits of the famine grant allow, provided that the extra expenditure, which will be recorded in another head, does not have the effect of reducing the revenue surplus below one crore. Obviously it is impossible to take advantage of this arrangement in 1910-1911 and the initiation of such new schemes as the Tendula has had to be deferred until better times. The Secretary of State has now modified this restriction."

CIGARETTE FIRM'S CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

Babu Cashier Summoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

At the Police Court, to-day, Messrs. D. Panopolo and Co, applied for a summons against Satish Chandra Banerjee on a charge of defamation. Accused was the cashier of complainant's firm and deposited Rs. 1,000 as security. Shortly after, he opened an Agency to sell complainant's cigarettes and converted Rs. 100 as security for the agency contract. Subsequently he was dismissed and brought a criminal charge describing complainant's firm as bogus. The Magistrate issued a summons against Satish.

IN A CLOSED ROOM WITH A LEOPARD.

A Terrible Experience.

A YOUNG pioneer farmer, writing home some little time since from Nyere (British East Africa), says: "About a week ago we had a great fight with a leopard. On the King's birthday at dusk, about 6 p.m., I walked over to see McD., my nearest neighbour, about half a mile from my place. I found another neighbour there, a Mr. S. We had dinner and afterwards sat talking round the fire till about ten o'clock. S. then left and shortly thereafter I thought of moving too. Meantime, my little dog was prowling around outside and began barking at something. A leopard had been paying attention to S's pigs for a few nights before, and I suggested that the beast was at hand again. While we were discussing this point, in rushed the dog (the door being wide open as usual), and a monster leopard at his tail—I never saw a bigger one. It came with such a bang that it was nearly against us before it could pull up. We started shouting for fear it would collar the dog, but it was too surprised at the sight of us and at the light from the lamp, etc., to meddle with the dog. The leopard then turned towards the doorway, but missed it and got behind the door. Anxious to get out it reared itself against the wall and pawed round about to the side of the room. We had no weapons handy, but we still kept shouting at it, thinking it good fun to scare the beast, and that it would soon gain the doorway.

"As it moved about, however, it came against the door and shut it. Then the tune was changed. We saw we were in a tight place and looked round for something to defend ourselves with. There was nothing, however, and to move was only to draw the attention of the beast to us. In the meantime it was getting mad at being trapped, and kept jumping all over the place like a streak of lightning, dishes, boxes, cupboards, pots and pans flying about, and the little dog worrying it all the time. We now had our chairs up as shields. I was nearest to the door, and began to move slowly thereto whenever the leopard's back was turned to me. I noticed what I was after, however, and was on me like a shot, with a roar or growl, paws out, and mouth wide open. I guarded with the chair, but it knocked that out of my hands, and getting one paw home on my scalp clawed it and ripped it like a piece of cloth. I kept my feet, however, though it must have knocked me violently against the wall, for my shoulder was sore for weeks after. I hammered on the beast's head with fists, but don's suppose with much effect, though it probably prevented it from using teenth and claws on my legs or body, as it kept snapping at and trying to catch my hands as I hit it, while all the time the dog was tearing at its ears. Then the dog must have gripped one of the leopard's hind legs, which made the leopard turn from me.

"Although by this time almost blinded by blood, I took the chance and lunged towards the door and threw it open. Turning I saw the brute making for Mr. D., at which I made to go round to the other side of the table to drive it from him. When about half-way I heard the door close again. I had banged it even with too much force, and it had refunded back to its old place. I had to be again, and well for me the brute's intention was turned to Mr. D., because he had no chair then, and it would have done for me completely. I succeeded, and the next I saw was Mr. D. on the bed and the leopard gathering itself for a spring upon him. But Mr. D. was in time to lift a blanket over himself and so foil the charge. I stood holding the door open with one hand, with the other diverting the blood from my eyes. The leopard now leaped back to the floor; it seemed to be getting tired, because it stood still by the wall for a little, nor far from the door. If I had got hold of a spear then I could have settled the beast. But the dog kept pestering it. Turning a little towards the dog it felt the cold air blowing in. Turning further it saw outside and trotted out. I had not even the chance of giving it a parting kick as it brushed past me, because the dog was hanging on to its hindquarters After getting out it must have turned on the dog, at any rate, the latter came back in a devil of a hurry.

"We had an exciting time while it lasted. After our unwelcome guest made off I lay down on bed, and my arms went as stiff as pokers. Mr. D., too, got off better than I did; he had only a few deepish scratches on his arms. When first attacked he managed to get between a ladder and the wall. While the beast was devoting its attention to me he had been feeling in the fire for a brand, but could get nothing large enough. He thereby burned his fingers badly, of which he was unaware until the danger was past, when the pain made him think the leopard must have chewed them, but on examination of his hands he remembered the cause of their damages. In the morning I was taken in a stretcher to Ojeri hospital, and have been there ever since; but I am getting along nicely, the wounds cleaning well. I have never had the courage to look in the glass at them, so do not know what they are like, but my skull is exposed in a few places, and I can hear the surgeon's instruments on the bone twice a day at dressing time. In about a fortnight he is going to let the wounds heal. Everyone has been very kind to me. They were all going to send me food, etc., but the District Commissioner and his wife said the privilege belonged to them, so I am getting all sorts of delicacies."—"The Field."

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Science Subjects in Arts Degrees.

MR. SHARP'S PROPOSAL.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir N. G Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Senate discussed the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp's motion, which proposed—(1) That the Science optionals be omitted from the B.A. course, (2) that the Science branches be omitted from the M.A. course; (3) and that the Syndicate be requested to submit proposals for giving effect to the above changes.

THE REASONS FOR THE SEPARATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp said:—Eighteen months ago the University received a long letter from Government which still remains unanswered, and in great part still undiscussed by this Senate. One of the proposals in that letter was that the first year's course should be common to all students, and should include a certain amount of practical course, and the other through the B.Sc. to M.Sc. From the one leading through the B.A., to the M.A., and in the B.A., course proper all Science subjects were to be dropped. This is the proposal which I have laid before the Senate to-day, and I have done so because until this question is settled one way or the other it is impossible to proceed with a revision of the curricula, more especially in Arts. I find that there is some misunderstanding as to the object of the proposal and as to my reasons for bringing it forward. The fact is that when the Senate abruptly dissolved itself last February or March, it was necessary, if anything at all was to be done, to make a first start. I asked some members of the Senate if they could lay a definite science curriculum before us for discussion: they replied not until the question of the first year, i. e., of the Previous examination, was settled. I then asked myself if I could lay a definite Arts curriculum before the Senate for discussion, and I found that two questions required to be settled. First, that of the Previous; secondly, whether Arts and Science were to be separated or to overlap. It seemed, then, these two points must be settled before we could do anything with either Arts or Science. But the Previous had been discussed at great length and we were all sick of it. I therefore, determined to take up the question of the separation of Science from Arts as an agreeable change. When once these two points have been settled it will be possible to draw up curricula for both Arts and Science.

THE PRESENT COURSE.

At present in the B.A., course a student has to take up English, second language, history and political economy, as compulsory subjects, to which he must add one more subject chosen from a list. This list includes literature, philosophy, history, and mathematics; it also includes physics and chemistry, and natural science. The difference between these science subjects and the others is this, that the proper study of science involves a large amount of practical work for which a corresponding amount of time must be available. Under present conditions this time is not available for a B.A., candidate. When I was last at Oxford I enquired what the science men there did, and I found that it was usual to get all their lectures over by 10 o'clock in order, that they might have the whole of the rest of the morning to devote to practical work. What chance has a Bombay B.A. science student of working at his science in that sort of way, when he has so many other subjects to attend to? If then science is to be retained as an optional in the B.A. course, it is absolutely necessary that the number of compulsory subjects should be reduced for at least the science student. This then why I say that this question of the science optionals requires to be settled before anything else can be determined about the B.A., course. This is a practical consideration arising out of the time available. If a student is to study his literary subjects thoroughly he has not time for a quantity of science work, and if he has to study his science thoroughly he has not time for a quantity of literary subjects. This is one reason then for a bifurcation between Arts and Science. There are also theoretical reasons. The type of mind which has a bent for languages o history or philosophy is not usually the type of mind which has a bent for experimental or natural science; and the farther a student advances in his course the more should he limit himself to the subjects for which he has a natural turn, and which are related to each other. At school he begins by learning a little of everything; as he advances he should learn more and more of some few things. Now it can hardly be pretended that there is any natural affinity' between the study of Shakespeare and Bacon, and Sanskrit or Persian, and History and Political Economy on the one hand, and the study of Chemistry or Botany on the other. They may all be excellent subjects in their own way, but neither in theory nor in practice do they make good bedfellows. I submit that the time has come for a considerable revision of the B.A. course, either by casting out the Science subjects altogether to form a separate Science course or by reducing the literary subjects to such an extent as to admit of the Science student working up his subject more effectively.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL.

The former is the proposal of Government: they propose a complete separation between the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science. His Excellency has, I believe, promised that Government will treat the Bachelor of Science as in every way the equal of the Bachelor of Arts. But I have heard it said that to limit the study of science to the B.Sc. course will ruin the aided colleges and will ruin the study of science. It is said that the title of B.Sc. is so unpopular and so little thought of in the employment market or in the matrimonial market, that if the study of science is limited to B.Sc., course scarcely any will take up science, and aided colleges which have spent money on scientific equipment will find themselves without students to teach. I am sure that Government have no desire to ruin the aided colleges or the study of science, nor yet to stand in the way of young Hindus getting married. It seems a little odd that a University should have to regulate its curricula and degrees according to the tastes of the Hindu marriage market; but at the same time if members of this Senate are really convinced that the limitation of science teaching to the B.Sc. course will cut off the majority of those who study it at present, I am quite willing to agree to a compromise by which the name of Bachelor of Arts shall be preserved even to a Science student; provided that the principle of bifurcation is recognized to this extent that no Science student shall be overloaded with literary subjects in such a way that he must either neglect them for his science, or neglect his science for them. The object of Government is to improve the study of science, not to destroy it; and though I suppose that Government would prefer to see their own proposal carried, there is no reason to suppose that they would not agree to a compromise by which the title of B. A., would be secured, and the hearts of match-making parents rejoiced. But what I cannot agree to on any account, and I trust the Senate will not accept them either, are proposals for referring everything de novo to the Syndicate or to Committees, without any expression of opinion from the Senate to guide them. These things have now been before the Syndicate, and the Senate and various Committee for 11 months; they have been freely discussed, if not inside this place, at any rate outside it; and it is high time that the Senate decided some of the questions of principle concerned. I have not to-day proposed any regulations, but a question of principle; Is Science to be altogether taken out of the B.A., course, or is it to be retained? This is a question which the Senate can and ought to settle for itself without more of delay; and when the principle is settled, the consequent details can be worked on by the Syndicate or a committee as the case may be. I beg to urge upon the attention of the Senate the general question of the separation of scientific from literary subjects, and I do so in the form of the Government proposals, that the Science branches be dropped from the B.A., and M.A., courses. But I repeat that if it is shown that the B.Sc., is not likely to gain any considerable accession of popularity in the near future I am ready to agree to a compromise by which the B.A subjects may be divided into groups in such a way that a candidate may take either a literary or scientific degree, and still call himself a B.A.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, moved—"That all words after 'That' be omitted and the following be substituted in their place:—'The Syndicate be requested to report to the Senate the decision of the Syndicate on the proposals of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp for the omission of the Science branches from the B. A. and M. A. Courses as soon as possible after the Syndicate had considered the report of the Committee appointed by them to revise the Science Courses and to which Committee the said proposals had been referred by the Syndicate with instructions to report thereon by the end of July next.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad said that in January or February last the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp had addressed to the Syndicate a letter suggesting the advisability of separating the Science and Arts courses. This proposal was the same that Mr. Sharp had now brought before them. When that proposal came before the Syndicate they referred it to the Committee that had already been sitting to revise the courses. The Syndicate had further resolved that the Committee should send its report by the end of July. They were thus going to have the report by the end of next month and he (the speaker) therefore thought they should not be in a hurry to pass Mr. Sharp's proposal. He did not propose to discuss the point Mr. Sharp had raised about the respective value of the B. A. and B. Sc. examinations in the Hindu matrimonial mart. Probably Mr. Sharp knew more about that than himself (the speaker). He (the speaker) failed to see why Science optionals should be abolished from the B. A. and M. A. courses, but the reason advanced for the proposed separation was that the subject of Science was quite different from literary subjects and that a student having a bent of mind for Science would have no leanings towards the latter. If that were true, the same should be said of Mathematics. But they had never heard that a study of Mathematics had come in the way of a student studying literary subjects. And did the results of the past years justify the claim of Mr. Sharp's proposals? He thought nothing would be lost by postponing the matter until the end of next month, when they would have the report of the Committee appointed to deliberate upon the question.

Dr. A. C. Viegas seconded the amendment. He said the whole question should be viewed comprehensively. He agreed with the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad that nothing would be lost by postponing the question until the end of July, when they would have before them the report of the Science Committee.

Dr. Stanley Reed wanted to know when the Committee had been appointed.

The Vice-Chancellor said it was appointed two years ago.

Dr. Reed then asked why it had not submitted its report.

The Vice-Chancellor said that some time ago the Committee was going to submit its report, when the letter from Government proposing certain changes in the Science and Arts courses came, and that complicated the matter.

The Rev. Father Dreckmann was against Mr. Sharp's proposals. He did not see what harm a study of Science could do to B. A. students. The object of including the Science optionals in the B. A. course was to give the students some elementary but sound knowledge of the subject. It had been said that the B. Sc. examination had not proved popular. But he would say that this degree had now exactly the same status as the B. A. degree.

Colonel Dimmock was against the amendment. He did not see the object of referring the proposals to the Syndicate, for this body could not come to any conclusion unless it knew the mind of the Senate as regarded general principles. Everybody wanted to have the question settled finally, and it would be therefore no use forwarding the proposals to the Syndicate.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. N. Gokhale said that the Syndicate having referred similar proposals to the Science Committee, it was a courtesy due to that body that no action should be taken by the Senate until the end of July, when they would have before them the Committee's report. As regarded the compromise suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, he (the speaker) believed that if there was to be a compromise, then they must take something from both sides. Mr. Sharp had suggested that the Science optionals should be abolished from the B.A. course and that they might have, instead, a B.A. degree in Science. He (the speaker) was not prepared to agree to this compromise. If they continued to hold B.A. examination with its Science optionals, and if they had another B.A. with all the Science that they wished to have, or, in other words, if they had another branch of the B.A., that would be a compromise.

Mr. Tyebji expressed his agreement with Mr. Gokhale's views. He did not see why a small modicum of Science might not be combined with general knowledge.

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar was of opinion that a B. A. should know something of Science. His Excellency the Governor had collected a good deal of money to put the education of Science in this Presidency on a sounder basis. Therefore it would not do for them to leave the question of Science where it was. They must come to a certain agreement; and to him (the speaker), the compromise suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale seemed to be the best. They must have two courses. They ought to have a literary course with a moderate of Science, and they must have a thorough course in Science with English. His proposals related to the B.A. degree only, and not for the M.A., for which they might institute a degree of M. A. in Science or a Doctor of Science.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama said they must first have a Faculty of Science. The curriculum provided for seven Science subjects, but as far as he knew there was not a single college in the Presidency, which would teach them all, and a student who wanted to learn them had to go to Europe.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp in replying to the debate said it was a mistake to say that they would have the Committee's report by the end of July. The Committee might submit its report by that time, but it would first go to the Syndicate, who would then deliberate upon it and then submit a report to the Senate. So that the matter would not come before them before October or possibly the beginning of the next year. As to the compromise the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale seemed to misunderstand it. What he (the speaker) had said was that English should be a necessary part of the Science course, but that the details might be settled later on. The actual proposal of Mr. Gokhale would result in complicating matters. His (the speaker's) proposal asked the Senate to give its ruling on the subject, which would guide the Syndicate and the Committee. What was the use of the Syndicate and the Committee deliberating upon the subject for a long time, if, when the subject came before the Senate, it was found that the latter body held opinions on the subject different to those held by the former?

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad's amendment was then put to the vote and lost, 31 voting for it and 35 against it.

Dr. Harold Mann then moved that the Senate should adjourn until the 1st of July to enable the members of the Senate to think upon the compromise suggested.

The motion was carried.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Major G. De H. Smith, 39th Horse, is appointed a General Staff Officer at the Southern Army Headquarters vice Major Hocken, 35th Horse, whose tenure has expired.

Captain Muspratt, 30th Lancers, officiates as General Staff Officer, at Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant Atkinson, 1st Royal Dragoons, has been selected as Aide-de-camp to the Government of Madras.

Lieutenant Williams, 130th Baluchis, is appointed Adjutant, Mekran Levy Corps.

Lieutenant Douie R.E., is transferred from the Military Works services to the 1st Sappers and Miners, vice Captain Mainprise

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

ROVERS vs. BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE above teams met last evening on the Cooperage before a fair crowd of spectators. The Rovers winning the toss, Woolely kicked off for the B.V.A., the latter starting with ten men but shortly after the game had been in progress the eleventh player turned up. The Rovers pressed in the first few minutes, their opponents having to concede a corner, from which the Rovers nearly scored. After the B. V. A., had taken the ball to the Rovers' territory the latter ran down and gained a couple of corners, which however were fruitless. After this the B. V. A. kept the ball in the Rovers' half of the field for practically the remainder of the half, and Woolley put in a couple of very nice shots, one crashing against the cross-bar and the other missing by inches. Half-time arrived with no score.

On resuming the B. V. A. continued to do what pressing there was, but their attempts at scoring were simply ludicrous, and a source of amusement to the spectators. Eventually the Rovers got down and Rowe, in attempting to clear, headed through his own goal, this as it happened being the only point scored. There never seemed any likelihood of another goal accruing, and a rather poor game ended in a very lucky victory for the Rovers. Result :

Rovers	1
B. V. A.	0

TEAMS.

ROVERS :—Goal : Walker ; backs : Millar and Edwards ; half-backs : Loveridge, Wesley and McLaughlin ; forwards : Lipscombe, Robertson, Barwick, Barnard and Edwards.

B. V. A.—Goal : Hill ; backs : Taylor and Rowe ; half-backs : Bellamy, Pepper and Chapman ; forwards : White, Stewart, Woolley, Mauricey and Dickson.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST vs. MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM.

This match was played on the Marine Lines Maidan on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Improvement Trust by 38 runs.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM.

1st Innings.

Mr S D Prabhavalker c and b Dwadia	...	30
Mr S A Murray, c and b Wadia	...	9
Mr R Sorabjee, run out	...	58
Mr M Byramjee, c and b Davar...	...	17
Mr R J Kent, (Capt.) b Mistry	...	10
Mr D D Bhatacha, not out	...	21
Mr J P Orr, c and b Kapadia	...	2
Mr J F Watson	...	Did not bat
Mr V Windsor	...	
Mr E B Bhatacha	...	
Mr A B Shroff	...	
Extra	...	8
Total		155

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

1st Innings.

Mr E Mistry, c and b Sorabjee	...	52
Mr Panthaki, c and b Byramjee	...	0
Mr Davar, st	...	1
Mr S Udwadia, c and b Prabhavalker	...	14
Mr Limjee, c and b Windsor	...	7
Mr P Chinoy, b Shroff	...	8
Mr Dubash, c and b Windsor	...	8
Mr J Driver, c and b Sorabjee	...	20
Mr Motiwalla c and b Windsor	...	3
Mr Kapadia, c and b Windsor	...	0
Mr Major, not out	...	4
Extras	...	6
Total		117

FRIENDS' UNION C CLUB vs. BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

This match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade ground and resulted in a win by the former by 4 runs.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

1st Innings.

Kirtekar, H b Deo	...	3
Paradker, c and b Deo	...	0
Dewcolkar, b Pandit	...	4
Sivekar, S b Deo	...	0
Kirtekar, S c and b Deo	...	12
Kamat, b Pandit	...	15
Kothare, R V c and b Bhatwadekar	...	7
Power, b Bhatwadaker	...	0
Kothare, M B st Bhatwadekar	...	18
Raut, c and b Bhatwadekar	...	6
Pathare, not out	...	5
Extras	...	7
Total		72

FRIENDS' UNION.

1st Innings.

Shete, S (jnr.) c and b Howcolkar	...	1
Mehta, V N c and b Kothare	...	0
Pilgoamkar, K not out	...	36
Shete, D A c and b Dewoolkar	...	10
Deo, M B run out	...	12
Pandit, st Dewoolkar	...	6
Bhatwadekar, b Dewcolkar	...	0
Telang, R K b do	...	0
Gorodia, M c and b Kothare R	...	1
Joshi, P W c and b do	...	2
Shete, S A (Snr) b Dewcolkar	...	3
Extras	...	8
Total		76

FRIENDS' UNION vs. VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

This match was played on Saturday on the Esplanade ground and resulted in a win by the former by 26 runs. D K Telang performed a hattrick.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TEC. INSTITUTE.

1st Innings.

Bhat, b Deo	...	5
Karkhanis, c and b Telang D	...	1
Bilimoria, (Cap) c and b Telang D	...	0
Wadiwalla, b Telang D	...	0
Thosar, c and b Telang D	...	0
Aras, b Deo	...	5
Bardi, b Deo	...	0
Dalvi, b Telang D	...	1
Govand, b Deo	...	3
Dhalpade, not out	...	13
Damania, b Telang D	...	2
Extras	...	12
Total		42

FRIENDS' UNION.

1st Innings.

Gorodia, M M b Gasand	...	4
Gorakshaker, G R run out	...	0
Deo, M B c and b Gasand	...	16
Telang, (Cap) D K c and b Gasand	...	10
Kantak, V V b Karkhanis	...	3
Joshi, P W b Bhat	...	9
Acharye, B A c and b Karkhanis	...	10
Pilgaomkar, K R b Karkhanis	...	7
Shete, S R run out	...	1
Gish, M K b Damania	...	2
Mer-hant, H B not out	...	0
Extras	...	6
Total		68

BOMBAY CITY POLICE C. C. vs. LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

This match was played on Sunday the 19th instant, at the Oval, and resulted in an easy win for the latter by one innings and 45 runs. Scores :—

BOMBAY CITY POLICE C. C.

First Innings.

O'Keefe, b J P Braganca	...	5
Smith, run out	...	8
Walton, b J P Braganca	...	0
Paterson, b J F Pais	...	16
Cantz, c D D'Souza, b J P Braganca	...	6
Bamber, l-b-w, J F Pais	...	2
Topsell, c D'Mello, b J P Braganca	...	12
Fisan, b J F Pais	...	0
Walshe, not out	...	4
Colladge, l-b-w, J P Braganca	...	6
Ginder, b J P Braganca	...	5
Extras	...	8
Total		72

Second Innings.

O'Keefe, b Fernandes	...	17
Smith, b Fernandes	...	2
Paterson, c D D'Souza, b Fernandes	...	12
Cantz, b Fernandes	...	0
Bamber, c F D'Mello, b Fernandes	...	2
Topsell, c Braganca, b Fernandes	...	2
Walshe, b Fernandes	...	16
Colladge, c Pais, b Fernandes	...	2
Ginder, c D'Costa, b Fernandes	...	0
Walton, did not bat	...	0
Finan, not out	...	0
Extras	...	0
Total		53

LUSITANIAN SPORTING C. C.

First Innings.

D Rodrigues, run out	...	13
Baldanha, b Smith	...	24
Pais, not out	...	104
D'Mello, b Bamber	...	2
D'Costa, c and b Bamber	...	0
D D'Souza, b Smith	...	0
Fernandes, c Walshe, b Smith	...	2
Braganca, run out	...	5
D'Souza, c Walton, b Smith	...	4
E D'Mello, b Smith	...	1
F Victor, not out	...	12
Extras	...	3
Total		170

MOHAMEDAN C. C. VS. OLD CYRUS C. C.

This match was played on Saturday, 18th June, at 2-30 p. m. at Cross Maidan, and resulted in a win for the Mohamedan C. C. by one run. Scores :—

MOHAMEDAN C. C.

K H Contractor, (Capt) l-b-w, b Ghustad		29
M Y Sami, b Wadia	...	5
M I Farookji, l-b-w, b Ghustad	...	0
Shamuddin, st b Ghustad	...	0
Vali Ahmed, b Ghustad	...	10
A Shubaly, c and b Wadia	...	1
I Bham, b Ghustad	...	0
Ali Saheb, b Wadia	...	8
Gulam Ali, not out	...	5
Muinuddin, b Wadia	...	0
M Attar, b Wadia	...	5
Extras	...	10
Total		73

OLD CYRUS C. C.

C Madon, (Capt) Gulam Ali, b Vali Ahmed		9
D Survayor, run out, b Contractor	...	28
K J Vakil (Capt), b Contractor	...	5
N Pawri, l-b-w b, Contractor	...	0
B Survayor, b Sami	...	0
M Wadia, c Gulam Ali, b Contractor	...	12
D Wadia, b Contractor	...	1
Merchant, c Ali Saheb, b Sami	...	6
Dajee, run out	...	0
Dick, not out	...	2
N Ghustad, b Contractor	...	0
Extras	...	9
Total		71

IN GERMAN AFRICA.

Where Diamonds can be found in Handfuls.

Nineteen days by the Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line from Southampton, says the "St. James's Budget" bring one to that land of Monte Cristo where the Diamonds in all truth can be gathered in handfuls—viz., German South-West Africa. Its history is one more of our neglects, of a land that was developed by British pluck and British endurance, of native requests for protection, and of the calm weighing of the 'pros' and 'cons' by Downing-street, assisted by the then Ministry at the cape (of which the present Prime Minister Mr. Merriman was a member) and the decision that it was not worth it and that the responsibility could not be undertaken.

Instead, a wretched strip of land, 35 miles by 12, round the port or harbour of Walfisch. Bay was taken, and the rest left for him who wished. Walfisch Bay—a collection of tin shanties—even the magistrate's house is a disgrace, which to day costs the Cape Government £5,000 per annum, and until a few years ago nearly £10,000—is composed of about six officials and 200 Hottentots. To-day, did Damaraland belong to Great Britain, at Luderitz Bay there would be a population as large as Capetown ; and throughout the northern portion there would be thousands of prospectors seeking the minerals that hardly need finding, for within the first 44 miles of the coast the whole primary earth's surface is disclosed.

CLAIMS OFFERED FOR £4.

The first diamonds were spoken of years ago, but intercourse with the country was difficult, the hard ships were great, and the further objection of its being a German colony kept matters back until eighteen months ago, when some of the Cape "boys" who were working on the railway from Luderitz Bay to Kestman-shoep brought in some of the sand with clear-coloured stones among it, and said : Baas ! Diamonds !" Places were looked for and found, and pickle bottles full of diamonds were brought into Luderitz Bay from about a radius of ten miles, and shopkeepers were asked to give some cash or goods for them. Misbelief was still there, and no one ventured. Even after the claims had been pegged off (one claim being then one kilometre—two-thirds of a mile—radius), and the Government licence paid, viz., 60s., these claims were offered in Luderitz Bay and Swakopmund for 70s., or 80s., and refused.

At last news was received and specimens of these stones were seen by some one from Capetown who at once understood the value quickly got together a number of fields, and—presto !—a diamond company which has paid this last year 55 per cent on a capital of £150,000 without any officieat machinery, or any of the conveniences which now can be had and mainly with pick shovel and sieve. Now it is a large industry, and miles and miles of fields have been proved to contain diamonds. All land from the Orange River up to the twenty-sixth degree was afterwards closed by the Government to prospectors, and reserved by the Colonial Gesellschaft Company, a kind of Chartered Company of German South-West Africa.

As soon as the south was closed to them the prospectors went north—first to Spencer Bay, which has been proved of little or no value, then to Conception Bay, Oyster Cliffs, and Franciscus Bay, and last of all, to Hollams Bird, all of which places have fields where diamonds have been found, and the questions is now of the quantity and size of the stones. That there are diamonds is more than proved, as some thousands of stones have been registered, but eight, ten, twelve stones to the carat, sometimes as few as six to the carat, are of little value, and it is very doubtful if these fields will ever play to work. There are great difficulties of water, and landing is sometimes not possible for fourteen days at Conception Bay. The death-roll during the prospecting period will never be known, as no record could possibly be kept. People streamed into Luderitz Bay from the Cape, from all parts.

TRAGEDIES OF THE SEARCH.

Some prospectors at a place between Oyster Cliffs and Franciscus Bay (these are names only) found two bodies, one in a good state of preservation, with the hair on the head and flesh still on the bones, but the cloths rotted away. The second body, which was not covered by the sand, which is ever shifting, was not so well preserved. At the same spot several coins were found, marked O.I.W., 1749—old Dutch East India Company money, the relics of some calamity, of some shipwrecked crew on these inhospitable shores.

One of the small steamers employed to run up and down the coast landing stores and water for expeditions at various depots, when it can, saw three men on the beach at a place many miles from nowhere. They waved, and the good old skipper, thinking they needed a lift, put a boat off for them, but they would not leave the shore; they were still seeking the little stone which would mean so much to them. They said they knew they were only one hundred miles from Spencer Bay, where there was a depot, and they could do it. Boots gone, clothes in rags, a little water, in bottles, and four biscuits between them to do the journey on. Whether they ever reached the depot no one will ever know.

Every now and again a riderless camel or horse arrives at Walfisch Bay or one of the southern depots, which tells its own tale—some one left to die of thirst or hunger in the ever shifting, waterless sand dunes. Although the worst is past still people even now take their lives in their hands. In many places the only road is along the beach, which can be passed only at low-tide—with the ever shifting sand dunes to climb, which is impossible, as they rise in such places like a cliff over the sea, and, the treacherous tide rushing in on the other side, a little delay or an accident and all is finished.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The Bombay current has become weak in Northern India, where monsoons conditions now feebly marked except in the East, but in the Peninsula there has been an extension, and the rainfall has been local in the interior, as well as general on the West Coast.

The Bay current had given moderately heavy and nearly general rain in North-East India, and local rain in Burma, but the fall scarcely extends to the West of Bengal.

Jalpaiguri and Purnea had five inches; Chaibasa and Hazaribagh, one and a half; Patna, two; Seoni, three ; Akola, Jagadapur, and Bijapur, one and a half; Ahmednagar, Mormagao and Mangalore, three ; Karibal, seven ; Hyderabad, two and Waltair, one.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall in Gujarat, Indian Ocean.—Conditions have been practically normal at Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles.

Earthquake Report.—A slight shock of earthquake was registered at Simla yesterday, at twenty-one hours thirty-two minutes from a distance of about four hundred and fifty miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in slight defect in the submontane districts ; night temperature is in defect at Delhi also.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts ; the minimum is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·14" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Kotsh, and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in south Rajputana ; night temperature is below normal over the whole of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the northern half of the division, and moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Akola records 1·59', of rain, Raipur and Chanda 0·17". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general ; Ratnagiri has had 1·58", Mormugao 3·31", and Karwar 6·75". Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has received 0·87", Ahmednagar 2·70", Poona 0·94", Bijapur 1·44", Nizamabad 0·27" and Hyderabad 2·35". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the west coast of the Peninsula, and nearly so in Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan; local rain has fallen in the Madras Deccan and the southern half of the Central Provinces. The precipitation has been heavy at most stations. In northern India however weather has been rainless, except for light showers at Kotah.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the Deccan, Hyderabad, and the southern half of the Central Provinces. Isolated showers may occur over the rest of the reporting area.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Mahim	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	4·66	4·15	5·08	3·34
Monday, 20th June	0·69	0·30	0·30	0·05
Total	5·19	4·45	5·33	3·39
Same date last year	7·58	6·57	8·35	6·37

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL.

June 20.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa. Hill	... 0 27	4 85	7 26	7 68

Appended on Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	95·3	85·3	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	105·8	58·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	97·9	70·9	...	4·16
Lahore	99·9	77·2	...	1·30
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	98·5	76·0	...	3·85
Delhi	102·2	79·2	...	0·40
Agra	102·0	82·0	...	0·78
Mainpuri	98·8	80·5	...	2·40
Jhansi	97·5	84·0	...	3·49
Cawnpore	94·5	79·0	...	2·05
Allahabad	94·7	81·5	...	1·77
Jacobabad	111·6	84·2	...	0·29
Karachi	91·5	82·5	...	0·05
Ajmer	89·9	77·2	...	3·40
Jaipur	101·2	76·6	...	1·07
Kotah	99·5	82·1	0·14	7·69
Bhuj	101·6	81·5	...	0·36
Dwarka	90·8	83·2	...	0·50
Veraval	89·1	82·3	...	1·96
Rajkot	96·1	78·5	...	6·87
Jamnagar Para	94·1	80·5	...	4·02
Surat	90·1	83·1	0·25	4·86
Ahmedabad	96·1	82·2	...	2·64
Deesa	101·8	88·9	...	2·12
Neemuch	94·2	76·8	...	4·24
Indore	91·1	76·1	0·01	6·91
Jubbulpore	93·2	77·3	...	6·21
Saugor	95·1	79·0	...	8·72
Hoshangabad	95·6	80·4	...	5·55
Khandwa	94·2	81·1	...	3·79
Akola	92·2	76·1	1·59	4·16
Amraoti	91·8	78·9	0·02	1·50
Nagpur	94·6	79·8	...	6·58
Chanda	97·6	78·0	0·17	3·62
Raipur	95·7	79·6	0·17	5·13
Bombay	89·1	80·6	0·05	3·39
Ratnagiri	86·8	76·9	1·58	10·51
Mormugao	86·0	74·2	3·31	26·78
Karwar	88·8	74·0	6·75	36·45
Malegaon	97·4	74·1	0·87	5·44
Ahamednagar	95·9	69·8	2·70	4·74
Poona	98·0	74·3	0·94	1·94
Sholapur	93·3	76·4	...	1·55
Bijapur	95·2	73·7	1·44	1·91
Belgaum	84·8	69·1	...	0·38
Aurangabad	97·2	72·2	...	1·82
Nizamabad (Indur)	97·4	78·7	0·27	1·65
Hyderabad	94·3	75·7	2·35	8·80
Mangalore	81·3	70·8	2·48	24·65
Calicut	78·8	74·6	1·40	16·41
Cochin	80·7	75·3	0·33	16·32
Coimbatore	94·0	77·5	0·02	6·91
Madras	94·8	79·7	...	4·15
Cuddapah	93·0	76·8	...	0·18
Nellore	95·2	76·1	0·07	1·86
Madras	89·5	80·0	...	0·89
Bangalore	89·2	69·2	...	1·98
Coimbatore	89·9	72·3	...	0·13
Trichinopoly	96·1	73·2	...	T
Negapatam	87·0	78·0	...	0·80

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

AMAZON RUBBER.

Labour Conditions in Brazil.

Attention was first called to the rubber slavery in the Amazon region which has resulted in representations to the Foreign Office, in a series of articles in "Truth." A journalist, just back from the rubber country about the Amazon, thus describes the horrible condition of the slaves who procure the precious material, in "Cassel's Saturday Journal":—

The interesting sequel to this rubber boom will be that, when again we come to give evidence before Europe about the wickedness on the Congo, we shall be told the mote in our own eye is visible roughly speaking, at a mile ; we shall be put out of court ignominiously. I have been travelling recently in the northern part of South Amercia (in the Amazon country), and British investors ought to understand how the estates are run in that land at present by native owners, who sell to British investors. I find it hard to believe that the English promoters of Companies having estates in the Amazonian region are not fully aware of the labour conditions which obtain in that territory irrespective of its artificial boundaries. Their prospectuses do show, however, and plainly enough to one who knows the forests world where these concessions are situate, that they have been treating the awkward facts about conditions in a cleverly vague way.

IN DEBT TILL DEATH.

A prospectus will say,—"Labour is cheap and plentiful." Or that, so successful was the native owner of this estate, that they propose to continue his methods so far as labour is concerned. They will, for instance, supply their rubber-getters with food and clothing from the Company's stores on the estate. By so doing, they explain, they will be able to keep their labourers. They certainly will. But don't the promoters understand why that system retains the labour ? Or do they believe, or hope we will believe, that they propose to be local providence to their men ? For the truth is, the men of those forests can't leave the estates when they wish to. They will be in debt to their employers for the goods supplied from the states' stores—until they die. And their children, born on the estates, will inherit their father's debt, and they in their turn, will be in debt still when they die. It isn't slavery, they argue. Should not a man pay his just debts ? But how, I ask if they are not just—are, indeed, deliberately designed to be heavy enough to chain him to the spot ? The fact is the rubber hunters must stop with her employers, like it or lump it ; and the discontented can be whipped in Bolivia and Peru, either by the local authorities or by the Estate Manager. There are extreme cases, I hear, when a peon is shot by the exasperated boss. If questions are asked about him by anybody interested, by officials or by relatives—well, he died of fever or he was lost in the forest. Thus there is, in the Amazonian rubber industry an expressed ownership of human flesh ; bodies can be whipped because they are the property of someone else, or can be transferred or sold to another owner. Slavery that is.

Several Englishmen and Americans out there (we were, at the time, about 1,000 miles from any large town) told me that the wild Indians on some of the tributary streams are shot on sight by the rubber-getters; for these "savages" won't get the rubber, and sometimes forcibly prevent others from getting it. Travelling on another stream, I met an English explorer who was still sore about the recent loss of a hombre, a hand. Tais man had been with him some while, on a journey through Bolivia. On arrival at a station in Brazil the man disappeared, in the absence of his English employer. He was told the Agents of a local rubber magnate had taken his hombre. On demanding the release of his man, he was informed that the man belonged to them. More, they had locked him up, and definitely refused to surrender him. He was in their debt, which, no doubt, was true. The natives out there would find it hard not to be in their debt.

HIDDEN FROM THE WORLD.

In order to make clear the position of the rubber hunter in relation to the nominal forest owner who uses him, it is necessary first to realise the kind of land on which the workers live. The richest of the richest rubber region can be compared only to points in Central Africa, for it is barred from the Pacific ports by the chain of the Andes, and 2,000 miles of river and forest are between it and the city of Para, on the Atlantic side. It is all impenetrable tropical jungle, laced by intricate waterways. The river courses are the only means of getting there. Nearly every necessity of life has to be imported from England, New York, or Lisbon, laboriously, and at great expenditure on freight and transhipping charges. The man with money and influence has got a concession of virgin forest from the Government. There is no local labour. He must bring it along. He persuades some labourers in Ceara, may be (a province in Southern Brazil) to emigrate to the upper Amazon. The Cearense know as much about the place as Londoners. They travel at the forest owner's expense to some far headwater, and are landed on the little clearing in the forest. Here they are lodged in houses made of palm leaves. As a rule, the country is badly malarial. Cut off entirely from any modifying influence of social intercourse, the loneliest labourer in the world, rubber hunter collects, in forests as sombre as the interior of a great cathedral, often up to his waist in morass (because these forests are deeply flooded for months at a time), the precious gum for somebody else. His pay ? When he arrived he was supplied with clothes, food, a gun, and all he needed at any price the owners cared to insist on, and that debt he is to work of by getting rubber. Naturally he never gets enough. It was not intended that he should get enough. And he cannot leave the country—it is his master's.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st June.

107—COMMAND.

Major J. W. Hawes having returned from leave resumes Command of the Corps with effect from 17th June 1910.

Major,
Commanding B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21st June.

475. Rifle Meeting.—The S. I. R. Meeting will be held at Bangalore from 5th to 17th September 1910. Prospectus may be seen at Head-Quarters.

476. Medals.—It is notified for information that the Medals for years 1909-10 are now ready for issue. Members entitled to them should attend Head-Quarters at an early date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

"THE Lighter Side of My Official Life," by Sir Robert Anderson, in "Blackwoods" for June contains the following :—Young women are the strangest of creatures, and their actual doings are sometimes more improbable than anything in the pages of fiction. It is not a capital felony for a woman to wear a man's clothes, but under the Metropolitan Police Acts disorderly proceedings of this kind are risky. and this made Sir Somebody Something very uneasy when his daughter took to this habit. So he came to see me privately and put me in possession of the facts. It was then only an occasional freak with the girl, but presently it became habitual; and in changing her dress she also changed her name and became "William." I omit some chapters of the story for I will not risk disclosing the identity of the family concerned ; but it ended in her going to America with another young woman—Matilda I will call her. I advised both families that if they wished their daughters to return to them they should avoid all agony-column appeals and treat the matter in the most prosaic way. And the result justified my forecast. Two of Matilda's letters were shown to me. The first announced that Willie had proposed for her, and they were going to be married at once. The next written a few weeks later, complained that Willie had treated her very badly. He had deserted her and gone away, and she begged for money to enable her to come home! And in due course a similar appeal came from Willie. These are plain facts : could anyone venture to tell such a story in a sixpenny novel ?

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

Opportunities in New South Africa.

IT is a land of sunshine, this new Dominion of the Empire, in which we see already the beginnings of yet another daughter nation. Coming back from the grey skies of a Northern Europe winter, the brightness of South Africa impresses one more than ever. For a thousand miles northward from Table Bay I travelled, writes a correspondent in Johannesburg, through a land of brilliant Colour, with sunny days and unclouded nights. And here, on the top of a kopje, just off the splendid Johannesburg-Pretoria new road (a monument to the work of Mr. B. P. Solomon, the Transvaal Minister of Works), the whole world is bathed in sunshine. The sky is a glorious blue, without a cloud. The air is warm, and yet as the afternoon draws to a close there is in it the crispness of autumn which in this country is like a tonic. Eighteen or twenty miles away you can still see the big mansions on the hills above Johannesburg. In the opposite direction lie the blue Magaliesberg Mountains, and nestling in a hollow out of sight lesfy and sunny Pretoria.

You seem to be on the roof of the world. And if you know the land at all, the imagination can follow the vast stretches of mountain and valley and plain away to the ocean on three sides, and on the fourth far into the distance to Rhodesia and Central Africa.

THE FOURTH DOMINION OF EMPIRE.

Yes, it is a wonderful land, this fourth dominion of the Empire. England may not think much about it at present, because it has given England an enormous amount of trouble. Yet it is one of the lands of the future. Look round from the top of this kopji. Those thin threads of smoke going straight up into the blue sky mark the greatest gold mines in the world, and even out here in the solitude you seem to hear the murmur of the falling stamps coming faintly across the weldt. Further away to the south-west (it is a matter of imagination now, the distances are so great) are the biggest diamond mines in the world has known. To the east, down over the mountain terraces, is Natal, capable of growing everything from the tea and sugar and rubber of the tropics to the products of the temperate zone. Due south some the vast cattle and sheep plains of the Orange River Colony, and beyond again the vineyards and the ostrich farms and cornfields of the Cape. It is a great land this, where the sun shines. It will become one of the great wool-producing countries of the world, one of the great maize lands, one of the great cotton and tobacco lands—and still have room for a dozen other industries in addition to the mineral wealth upon which it now lives. And yet it is an empty land. Upon the great rolling veldt as far as the eye can see there is hardly a house, hardly a sign of cultivation, save a few patches of maize on a distant hillside. Fifteen times as big as England, this country supports a population, both white and black, only equal numerically to that of London. The entire white population is less than that of Essex. But it does not look a barren land. It is green and pleasing to the eye. There are woods in the distance, and below one catches the gleam of the sunshine on a pool in the bed of the Yokesie River. Countries which do not look as promising support a big population. I have stood upon a hill in the Deccan and looked forth upon a countryside, less pleasing—but the Nizam's domains support more than twice the population of all South Africa. And the land can be cultivated. Go back along the main road towards Johannesburg, and on the outskirts of Orange Grove you will see homesteads like green oases in a desert. Surrounded by dark green hedges, the soil inside produces flowers and fruit and vegetables as good as you will see anywhere. The apricots, the peaches, and the oranges would fetch high prices at Covent Garden. All the veldt calls for is water and labour. For these it returns a rich reward.

WASTING THE COUNTRY.

In South Africa there is a rainfall better on the average than in Australia. Old farmers and settlers from New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand are full of praise of the appearance of South Africa. But South Africa is being wasted by its own people. Continue present conditions for another century, and it would be ruined. Nothing can save it but an intelligent and industrious white agricultural population. For generations the veldt has been deteriorating. Experts declare than millions of tons of good soil are wasted away to the sea every year. The rains are good, but torrential. They flow away to the rivers and thence to the sea with such rapidity that they carry away immense amounts of cultivable soil with them. Everything in the present system tends to destroy the country. Cattle paths are allowed to become rain-water channels. The channels grow into sluits and dongas, through which the rainfall is carried off as through a pipe. The remedy is closer settlement—White closer settlement and immigration. Kaffir farming will not do. It merely exhausts the soil. But the closer settlement of intelligent farmers will restore the veldt. South Africa needs farmers who will plant new grasses, put in trees, close up sluits and water-channels, and cease to burn off the grass. It needs farmers who will improve the land, not allow it to go to rack and ruin. Moreover, closer settlement will fight the pests and diseases more effectively than anything else. When there are white men on the land, and fences up, and more cultivation, the plagues of to-day will retire into the wilderness. This is a great land; but its day is not yet. Yet that day must come. With sunshine and pure air, and vast vacant spaces awaiting the cultivator, and an enormous market on the spot (South Africa spends millions sterling a year on imported foodstuffs), it cannot remain empty for all time. The land is good and fair to see. It must be the duty of the Union Government to draw to it white settlers from the crowded portions of the world. Here there is room for all. And here is the sunshine.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

For a Consent Order.

26-10 Bicknell M and R Narotam Khetsey vs Nagindas Ranchordas.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal

17-09 Edgelow G W and Co Ramdas Chabildas and others vs Chabildas Lulubhoy and others Wadia G and Co Daphtary F and D Little and Co.

For Judgment on Motion.

668-09 Thakerdas and Co. Raja Bahadur Narsingji Girgisgirji vs. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan and another Ardeshir M D and Co.

For further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

87-08 Captain and V Hamabai widow and another vs Mahomed Alli Nalkhandy and others Tyabji D and Co F B Pavri.

Testamentary Suit for Dismissal of Caveat.

1-10 Nanu M and Co. P Narayen Corander vs. Bai Vithabai widow Daphtary F and D.

Testamentary Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

17-09 Wadia C. and Co. Bapuji Nuserwanji Vatchaghandy vs. Sorabji Ardeshir Vatchaghandy. Shroff D and D. Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

73-10 Thakerdas and Co Fahmabai vs Mohinibai widow and others, Khunderao L and M Smitham B and Co.

276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Haji Adam, Little and Co., Matubhoy J and M.

502-07 Smetham, B and Co., the Advocate-General of Bombay and another vs Dayabhoy Tapidas and others Raghavaya B and N Edgelow G W and Co.

1000 09 Captain and V Nagardas Dalcharam A firm vs Chunilal Pitamber.

153-10 Captain and V Nagardas Dalcharam a firm as Chunilal Pitamber Janshedji R and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

For Dismissal under Rule 103.

367-10 J R Patel and Co. P B Petit vs. P R Aria.

368-10 J R Patel and Co. P B Petit vs. F Gustadji.

369-10 J R Patel and Co. P B Petit vs. J Pestonji Patel.

370-10 J R Patel and Co. P B Patel vs. R A Shroff Wadia G and Co.

37-18 J R Patel and Co. P B Petit vs. Ardeshir R Engineer Thakerdas and Co.

403-10 Shamrao M and H Motilal Mulchand vs. Jamnabai widow.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

246-08 Malvi H M and R G Jaidee and others vs Luxminarayan Ramiabux and others.

14-09 Bicknell M and R Abdool K S Tyabji vs Nagindas Valabhdas T A Ghandy.

630-09 Mulla and M M Purbhudas and another vs Khoja

BY THE WAY.

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The site of the Australian Federal capital has been chosen—this time probably for good. The territory has been ceded by New South Wales to the Commonwealth, and the Federal surveyors have already begun to mark out the future city. The only burning question that remains is, "What shall it be called?" The suggestions, of course, are innumerable, but no title has yet been found which satisfies the requirements of being distinctively Australian and pronounceable. A typical proposal is one made by a correspondent of the Sydney "Morning Herald." He suggests the adoption of a sonorous, aboriginal word which means in turns "yes," "good," "right," and "all that is good, beautiful, truthful, or honest"—this last evidently only in times of emotional stress.

DIFFICULTY OF PRONUNCIATION.

But there is a difficulty of spelling or rather of pronunciation. For in the Moreton Bay district this expressive ejaculation is pronounced "Maroomba," near Sydney "Maroo bra," and elsewhere "Murruba," with the accent on the first syllable. The author of the suggestion prefers "Maroomba" as being the most sonorous and euphonious form. "Here we have," he writes, "this widely spread word, one of the most expressive among aboriginal dialects, a word very easy to write, with a fine sonorous, musical sound and no prospect of being mispronounced." What more can you want? he asks in effect. To an outsider, at all events, Maroomba has a distinctively Australian sound about it, which classes it with Ballarat, Geelong, Murrumbidgee, Wagga-Wagga, Wallaroo, and other unforgettable place names.

ROBERT KOCH.

Humanity has lost one of its most valiant benefactors by the death of Professor Koch. Born in 1843, he became world famous by his discovery of tuberculin in 1890, though the hopes of this "infallible" cure for consumption were never fully realised. The accounts of the experiments had prematurely leaked out in an exaggerated form, and doomed and wasted pilgrims began to crowd into Berlin from every district of Europe, only to be sent away disappointed. Eleven years later Dr. Koch propounded his theory that bovine and human tuberculosis were but slenderly connected. This doctrine was strongly opposed by the profession, and Dr. Koch himself weakened in his adherence to it. But, although most widely known for his efforts against consumption, these by no means were his only contributions to science, and his investigations particularly in cholera and also in tick fever, coast fever, rinderpest, malaria, and sleeping sickness had valuable results. A scientist who is determined not to be involved in Dr. Koch's error of premature announcement is Dr. Lange, an eminent Pennsylvanian, rumoured to have discovered a method of manufacturing pure silver out of seven base metals. No particulars will be forthcoming till a patent has been obtained, but Dr. Lange has a considerable reputation. Such discoveries as his will cause great confusion in the currency of civilised countries but science is a merciless avalanche which can never be stayed after the first push has been given to the first stone.

"THE OAKS."

This great race run at Epsom, derived its name from "The Oakes," the seat of the Earl of Derby at Banstead. Originally an ale-house, "The Oaks" was purchased some hundred and fifty years ago by General Burgoyne, the British commander at Saratoga, who fitted it up as a country residence and sold it to the twelfth Earl of Derby. The Earl—who was the founder of the Derby—greatly improved the estate and when, in 1779, he instituted a race for three-years-old fillies to be run on the neighbouring downs, he bestowed the name of "The Oaks" upon the race. At "The Oaks" was given the famous fete in celebration of the Earl's second marriage, which furnished General Burgoyne with the subject of his play "The Maid of the Oaks."

THE DEER IN EPPING FOREST.

The deer of Epping Forest, which are being destroyed by "self-hunting dogs," are not only an appropriate ornament to their sylvan surroundings, but of great scientific interest, being the only real wild deer remaining in England. They differ markedly in colour, characteristics, and shape of horns from the fallow deer found in private parks. At one time they had been so mercilessly poached that barely a dozen were left; but they now number between 200 and 400, though a correct census is difficult because they resemble the Irishman's pig, who "ran about to prevent himself being counted." Some years ago Mr. E. N. Buxton enlarged a few roe-deer in Epping Forest, and these graceful little creatures can frequently be seen in the Monk Wood.

ICONS PLUS FREE CHURCH CATECHISM!

"They kiss the crucific, hear Mass, and learn the Free Church Catechism." This unusually electric type of religion is described, by a writer in this week's "Christian World" as prevailing among a large number of Ruthenian immigrants in the Dominion, who have formed an "independent Greek Church of Canada." They have established a friendly alliance with the Canadian Presbyterians, but retain their icons, their vestments, and their ritual generally. Their young clergy are trained in the Presbyterian College, Winnipeg, and a Ruthenian translation of the English Free Church Catechism is the medium for the religious instruction of the immigrants children.

THE DRUG HABIT IN AMERICA.

From a Government bulletin prepared by Dr. Kebler, the head of the division of drugs in the Government Bureau of Chemistry, it would appear that there are more during fiends in the United States than in any other country in the world, not excepting China. The number of drug addicts in the United States, we are told, is variously estimated by those conversant with the situation at from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000; though Dr. Kebler records his own opinion that the latter figure is probably excessive. The drugs mainly in use are opium and its preparations and cocaine. Stringent laws for the suppression of the sale of all habit-forming drugs, except on medical prescription, are being urged upon the Government.

A WONDERFUL "DON QUIXOTE"

The "Book Monthly" makes mention of a wonderful edition of "Don Quixote" which was produced in Spain on the occasion of the recent three hundredth anniversary of its first publication. It was an edition printed on cork and bound in the same material. The type was exactly like the characters in the original edition, and the illustration and artistic designs were also faithfully copied. The edition, which was in two volumes, only ran to fifty copies, and these were all picked up by Spanish libraries and "Don Quixote" collectors.

THE STREET DOGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, it has been decided, shall be freed from its innumerable street dogs that have for so long a time infested the city. The dogs are, according to a correspondent of the "Lancet" being caught at night time and transported in special vans to Top-Kapou, a district in Stamboul. Of their further destiny little is known as yet. The whole thing is done as quietly as possible in order not to excite the hostility of the Osmanlis, who cared for their dogs as if they were really useful and indispensable domestic animals. With the removal of the street dogs there will disappear from Constantinople one of its most bizarre historic features.

SOME TRADE UNION STATISTICS.

The total trade union memberships of the affiliated countries is, according to "Engineering," as follows: Great Britain, 2,436,742; Germany, 2,382,401; United States, 1,568,000; Italy, 546,650: Austria, 482,279; France, 294,918; Sweden, 219,009; Belgium, 147,058; the Netherlands, 128,845; Denmark, 120,850; Switzerland, 113,800; Hungary, 102,054; Norway, 48,157; Spain, 44,912; Finland, 32,000; Bulgaria, 12,933; Croatia, 4,520, Bosnia, 3,997; and Servia, 3,238. The aggregate membership of the twenty unions enumerated is given at 9,308,157. In most countries there was a decrease in membership in 1908, but in Great Britain there was an increase. As regards the proportion of trade unionists to population, Denmark stands first with 48 per cent., and Sweden next with 40 per cent.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE SANDRINGHAM SHOOTINGS.

The fact that the King has taken over the Sandringham shootings does not necessarily imply that his Majesty proposes to acquire a more extensive establishment in the county than is at present afforded him at York Cottage. As a shooting-box, York Cottage might suffice. Already, however, there are rumours of the King's intention to lease or to purchase a property suitable for a Royal establishment. Houghton has been specifically mentioned. It is not the first time that Houghton has been mentioned in such a connection. When a Norfolk property for King Edward, then Prince of Wales, was under consideration, Houghton and Blickling were both thought to have the call of Sandringham. It was the Prince Consort who decided in favour of Sandringham, though the price paid for it then and the money that has been spent upon it since would probably have sufficed to secure either of the other more imposing and historic residences. The then Prince of Wales, too, was advantaged, as the present King is not, by coming into the half-million or so represented by the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which had been allowed to accumulate during his long minority.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

According to Oliver Wendell Holmes, "every New England deacon ought to see one Derby Day to learn what sort of a world this is he lives in. Man is a sporting as well as a praying animal." Probably many deacons would welcome the chance of seeing the race under the same conditions as Dr. Holmes, when he journeyed to Epsom with the late King, and formed one of the Royal party for the day. He found "the Prince of a lively temperament and a very cheerful aspect—a young girl would call him 'jolly' as well as 'nice'. All these grand personages, not being on exhibition, but of enjoying themselves, just as I was and as other people were, seemed very much like their fellow-mortals. . . . I had been talking some time with a tall, good-looking gentleman whom I took for a nobleman to whom I had been introduced. I asked him, at last, if he were not So-and-So. 'No' he said, 'I am Prince Christian' 'You are a Christian prince' anyhow 'I said' 'if I may judge by your manners.'

THE INFANT PRINCESS JULIANA.

Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, who is making her first State progress at the age of thirteen months, will not be required, like King Alfonso, to take part in ceremonies at that early age. The Spanish King was only twelve months old when he entered on his State functions by presiding at the opening of the Cortes, and shortly afterwards he delighted his subjects by inaugurating an exhibition at Barcelona. On both occasions he conducted himself with becoming dignity. The same can hardly be said of his first meeting with his Ministers, when, after listening patiently to a discourse from Senor Sagasta, President of the Council, he interrupted an address from Senor Canovas del Castillo with his cries, and was borne from the room before its conclusion. The only excuse for his conduct was the fact that he was then only six hours old.

GUARDING THE ROYAL BIER.

The "right" of the Grenadier Guards to guard the bier of a deceased monarch, now disputed by all three regiments of the Household Cavalry, has, if it exists, not always been exercised. Lords and Grooms of the Bedchamber sat at the head and foot of the coffin of George IV., while in attendance were two gentlemen ushers, six of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and eight of the Yeoman of the Guard. When the funeral took place, there was, at the tail of the procession, a composite Guard of Honour—140 men from the King's Company, Grenadier Guards, Coldstreamers, and, Third Guards, with the Captain of the King's Company in command. When William IV. lay in State in the Waterloo Chamber, the arrangements were the same, except that the Gentlemen Pensioners were now styled Gentlemen-at-Arms. The funeral procession was led by the trumpets, drums, and fifes of the Foot Guards, followed by the kettledrums and trumpets of the Household. In the case of both these Sovereigns, the guard over the coffin was supplied neither by the Grenadiers, nor the Household, their appearance being confined to the cortege.

STATESMEN AS PLAYWRIGHTS.

M. Delcasse, it appears from the recently published journal of Got, figures among the great unplayed, for as long ago as 1877 he submitted a drama to the Comedie Francaise which was not considered worth producing. The late French Foreign Secretary is not the only statesman who has unsuccessfully tempted fortune on the stage. Macready notes in his diary a visit from Cobden with a view to hiring Covent Garden Theatre for an Anti-Corn Law League function. On entering the theatre Cobden remarked, "I have never been here since I came to offer a play to the management, which was refused."

THE SILVER ARROW.

The fact that the Rev. Lionel Ford, the new Headmaster Harrow, comes of a well-known cricketing family, and is himself a player of renown, recalls the curious restrictions regarding the games to be played by Harrovians contained in the "Orders, Statutes, and Rules" of John Lyon, the founder of the school. The recreations in which the boys were to be permitted to indulge were "driving a top, tossing a handball, running, shooting, and no other." The "shooting" was with bow and arrow, and Lyon bequeathed a silver arrow to be competed for annually. For close upon two centuries this trophy was contended for every Fourth of August. The occasion was one of considerable ceremony. The boys were attired in gaily coloured satin costumes, and every time a competitor shot within the three circles surrounding the bull's-eye his achievement was saluted by the playing of French horns. The boy who was twelve times nearest the mark was awarded the arrow, and was carried by his schoolfellows back to the town. The contest was stopped in 1771 by Headmaster Heath, principally on account of the rough crowds that were drawn from London by the annual event.

A TALE OF BEREAVEMENTS.

To Earl Cadogan the death of his little grandson and heir to his great estates comes, in succession to a tale of bereavements, inexpressibly sad. This is the third Viscount Chelsea whose loss he has had to mourn. His eldest son died in his 12th year, and his second son died in July of 1908. The much beloved Countess of Cadogan passed away in the spring of the previous year, and last winter death's cruel claimed his eldest daughter, Lady Lurgan. Like his late brother, the Hon. Gerald Oakley Cadogan, who now becomes Viscount Chelsea and heir to the earldom and estates, has served in the Army, with which the family has associations reaching back to the first Lord Cadogan; who served under Marlborough, and succeeded him in the command of the forces. Viscount Chelsea, who has just completed his 41st year, and was formerly in the 1st Life Guards, took part in the war in South Africa. He was an A.D.C. to Lord Dudley when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, an office which, under Unionist Governments, Lord Cadogan has filled with such conspicuous success. There is something which touches one's sympathy in no ordinary way in the death of young children who are their parents' sole heirs to great estates. Within a little more than twelve months three sons, on whom the hopes of great families were centred, have died at tender years. First, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster had to mourn the loss of the five-year-old Earl of Grosvenor; in August last the Hon. Thomas Powys, the only son of Lord and Lady Lilford, passed away; and now we have the death of Viscount Chelsea, a child of uncommon beauty, who had just reached his seventh birthday.

OUR CHANNEL AIRMAN.

Since the days when, as a child, he made a vehicle out of a disused bath, the Hon. C. Rolls, Lord Llangattock's third son, has been an expert in fast locomotion. When he was at the University he received a half-Blue for his skill as a cyclist, and was one of a quartette of riders on a remarkable machine; and as soon as the motor became possible in this country Mr. Rolls began to drive a car. Then he turned his attention to the air, and has made more balloon ascents than any other man of his age, and now he has made a flying record. It is worth recalling that Mr. Rolls was the first English passenger on a Wright biplane, being taken up by Mr. Wilbur Wright, and has ever since shown a preference for the machine of the American inventors. Since the brothers themselves retired from public flying, Mr. Rolls has undoubtedly become the most prominent exponent of their system of aeroplaning. It was on a Wright biplane that Mr. Rolls made the over-sea record of fifty-one miles at Nice recently.

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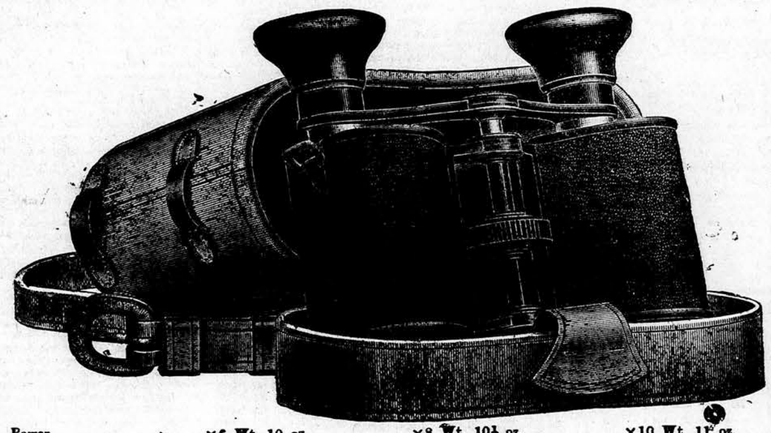

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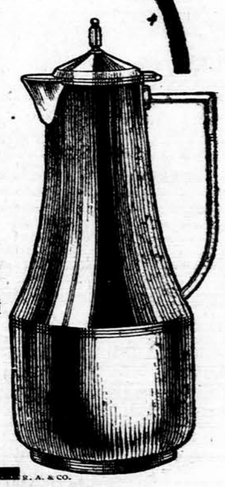

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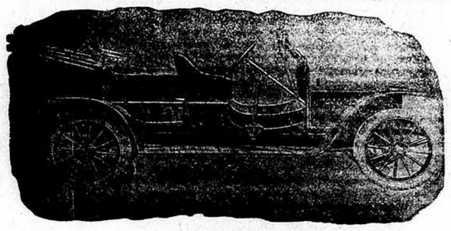

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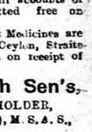

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